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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862.

PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.

We print an official copy of the Confiscation and Emancipation Act in another column, which we recommend all traitors [illegible] in their hats before they commit [illegible] giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The copy of the law which was printed in the New York papers, and in our columns also, some time since, was [illegible] imperfect. That which we print this morning is verbatim et literatim.

THE STATE MILITIA LAW.

We publish elsewhere the militia law of the State of Illinois, passed at the extra session of the Legislature, under which the forces called for by the President will be organized, so far as it is not superseded by the act of Congress. We have received several letters inquiring whether persons of foreign birth not yet naturalized, are liable to military duty. The law says distinctly: "For the purposes of this act, permanent residents shall be deemed citizens."

LET THEM GO.

If any man having for years had the protection of this government, and who under our flag has enjoyed peace and prosperity, turns his back on the cause of the nation in its peril, by all means let the poor, pitiful sneak have a safe and speedy clearance to Canada or whatever place he may desire to crawl to. A bureau for such migration might be profitably established, and the country the better for its agency. But when the war is over and these knaves try to sneak back, remember this against them in that day. Let them go now to whatever part of the earth will promise a fitting refuge for such meanness as theirs.

GEN. TURCHIN.

The following private dispatch was received here yesterday:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.
"Brigadier-General Turchin's commission issues to-day. (Signed) "P. H. WATSON,
"Assistant Secretary of War."

This act of the Secretary of War, which quashes Don Carlos Buell's court-martial, and restores a brave and capable officer to the service, in which his whole soul is enlisted, will do more to encourage the enlistments in Illinois than any thing else we can conceive of; for it signifies a purpose to strike rebellion between the eyes. Gen. Turchin will henceforth command a brigade of treason-crushers in his own right, and if Don Carlos Buell puts him again under arrest he will probably make a Major-General of him.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER'S OFFICE.

The TRIBUNE recently called the attention of Capt. Christopher, U. S. A., to the fact that there was in his employ and in the pay of the Government an individual of suspected loyalty. We did so with a full knowledge of the care that should be taken in bringing such accusation at this time. We were fully aware that we were not mistaken, and all that we have since heard strengthens our previous opinion and position. Notwithstanding this, Capt. Christopher announces through the columns of a morning contemporary that he will vouch for the loyalty of his employee. He undertakes too much, and even this security is insufficient. A little further examination would doubtless convince him that we are right in our strictures. It is an investigation we confidently commend to him.

THE KENTUCKY POLICY.

The Kentucky policy has recently gathered sharpness and point by the very dangers that impend over Kentucky. A single month may see her swept and devastated by guerillas, or she may be securely walled by the bayonets of freemen. The latter she will accept now, though once she refused such aid. The time may come when she will be willing to enjoy peace and see the marauders held back by bayonets in the hands of every loyal man, whether his skin is white, brown or yellow. It will not be long to wait before, in the resistless logic of this war, even the Kentucky policy may accept the blacks as good enough allies in the work of saving the Union. They were certainly allies good enough and gladly accepted in the day that saw the Union founded.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

Assuredly, the most rejoicing will not be among loyal men at the decision of the President against arming the negroes. Lukewarm patriots, "fire in the rear" sympathizers with the rebellion, men who love slavery more than the Union, will openly exult at the evidence that the Government is not yet ready to use every loyal arm in the restoration of its power and destruction of its enemies. With men who have no wish but that the country shall be saved, and who believe of all its evils slavery is the worst, the regret will be sincere, that our national trials thus far have not sufficed to do away with the prejudice which will consult hues and complexion when what is wanted are laborers at the fire But the hand on our national dial is steadily moving to the end that must come, too resistless to be stayed by old time prejudices, or held back by President or Congress. Destiny has enforced it. The people will it.

The Penalty of Enlisting.

"Sir," said a trusted and favorite employee to one of our well known citizens, yesterday, "I am going down to enlist in the Board of Trade regiment."

Employer (sternly)—"But you have never asked my consent."

Employe (hesitatingly)—"But—but—sir, you know you have yourself urged others to go."

Employer (savagely—"Your going, sir, is quite a different matter, sir. And let me tell you if you do enlist, sir, and dare to tell me you have done so, I'll—I'll *give you fifty dollars.*"

A check for $50 was yesterday afternoon presented and not refused at one of our banks.

From the 51st Regiment.

Letters received in this city yesterday from the 51st Illinois regiment, Lieut. Col. Bradley commanding, represent them at Decatur, Ala., with a small force of Federal troops other than themselves, and that the rebels in strong force have interposed and cut them off. This fine regiment, which left here as Colonel Cummings', will make a stout fight whenever they confront the foe, and will not be easily taken. This much of their charcter, but their position was such at last accounts as to justify much anxiety in their behalf.

Carlile.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 3d inst. contains a scathing speech delivered at Morgantown, Va., by Senator Willey, on the course of his colleague, Carlile, in reference to the bill for the admission of West Virginia.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns from a private letter from Russelville, that the telegraph operator at that point, took part in the recent fight, and was one of the men who shot Capt. Morrow. Immediately after the fight, the operator destroyed the telegraph instrument, so that Bowling Green could not be telegraphed to for soldiers.

Indiana Troops and Allotment.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 4.—Allotment Commissioner Goodwin has arrived at home with upwards of $30,000, from the 25th, 52d and 53d Indiana regiments.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862.

NUMBER 23.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending August 2, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments
Flour, brl	21,522	41,392
Wheat, bu	288,583	281,035
Corn, bu	1,098,111	1,090,180
Oats, bu	180,134	164,400
Rye, bu	24,206	18,250
Barley, bu	11,485	20,000
Seeds, lbs		
Pork, brls	1,043	1,787
Cut Meats, lbs	291,063	285,890
Lard, lbs	119,596	128,190
Tallow, lbs	43,008	81,870
Live Hogs, No	3,380	4,516
Dressed Hogs, No		....
Beef Cattle, No	2,749	509

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st to date, for three years:

	1862.	1861	1860.
Flour, brls	823,924	797,359	344,508
Wheat, bu	6,369,347	6,479,421	3,495,120
Corn, bu	15,561,894	18,496,987	11,977,389
Oats, bu	1,531,616	742,886	704,211
Rye, bu	569,558	249,112	82,348
Barley, bu	461,628	397,693	203,875
Seeds, lbs	2,341,097	2,587,283	2,600,554
Pork, brls	28,804	31,923	12,709
Cut Meats, lbs	17,828,987	8,343,168	8,738,998
Lard, lbs	17,777,118	5,906,395	3,942,840
Tallow, lbs	392,385	390,760	161,708
Live Hogs, No	254,328	164,790	69,087
Dressed Hogs, No	173,362	144,115	43,200
Beef Cattle, No	107,177	68,405	76,368

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

A Secret Society of Traitors in Indiana.

Astounding Developments before a U. S. Grand Jury.

At Indianapolis the grand jurors of the United States district court have just been looking a little into an organization that deserves the attention of all loyal men, to the end of its utter extinguishment. From the voluminous finding of this grand jury as to this secret society of traitors in Indiana, we compile the leading points:

Having heard that organizations with this object in view existed in certain localities, witnesses were sent for, and brought before the grand jury. These witnesses came from many counties, and lived in various parts of the State. After a careful and diligent examination of the testimony from witnesses well acquainted with the facts deposed, and having a personal knowledge of the matters, said grand jury are constrained to say that a secret and oath-bound organization exists, numbering some 15,000 in Indiana, as estimated by the members of their order, commonly known as Knights of the Golden Circle, and even in the same localities by different names. Their lodges, or "Castles" as they denominate them, are located in various parts of the State, yet they have common signs, grips, and words whereby the members are able to distinguish each other, and passwords to enable the member to enter the castle in which he was initiated, or any other which such member may desire to visit. They have signals by which they can communicate with each other in the day, or the night time, and above all they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it. This last signal, we regret to say, was invented for such members as should, by means of the draft or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army. In such case members of the order serving in opposing armies receiving the sign are reminded of their obligation not to injure the member giving it. This signal is given in every instance upon the initiation of a new member, and its observance is strictly enjoined upon every individual belonging to the order. By the teachings of the organization it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, "to shoot over each other." Many members of the order examined before us admit the binding force of the obligation, and pretend to justify it as correct in principle.

From the evidence introduced before said grand jury it would seem that the order called the Knights of the Golden Circle had their origin in some of the southern states, and was introduced into this state from Kentucky. Its primary object, when it originated, was to organize the friends of the institution of African slavery in the United States, for the purpose of acquiring more territory in Mexico and the Central American States, and also the acquisition of Cuba, thereby to extend and foster a great slave empire, even though it should dye those countries in human blood.

Finding how useful such an organization was for the purposes originally intended, said grand jury believe that it not only extends at present through every part of the South, and every department of the rebel army; but during the last winter and spring was introduced into the State of Indiana and other Northern States. Since that time it has made alarming progress in our midst with entirely new features attached to it in view of the unnatural conflict now desolating our country. Not only are the loyal soldiers in the army to be treacherously betrayed in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but said grand jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to resist the payment of the federal tax and prevent enlistments in the armies of the United States.

The meetings of the order referred to are holden in by places, sometimes in the woods, and at other times in deserted houses. Its members frequently attend with arms in their hands, and in almost every instance armed sentinels are posted to keep off intruders. Youths not more than sixteen years of age are in many cases introduced and initiated into its mysteries.

Since said grand jury began said investigation, it has been discovered that the order exists among the prisoners of war now in Camp Morton, who refuse to testify, upon the ground that it may implicate the members of their order in Indiana, and thereby injure the cause of the southern confederacy.

For the purpose of evading any legal liability, in case of judicial investigation, it appears that their signs are to be used to enable them to get members of their order on the jury, in case of criminal charges being preferred against them, and by changes of venue, and appeals from a judge who does not belong to the order, to create judicial delays, until they can find a judge or juror belonging to this order, and thus escape all legal liability.

Said grand jury have no doubt that the order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" exists in many localities in Indiana where their vigilance has not been able to penetrate.

Ex-Mayor Barker of Pittsburgh Killed.

[From the Cleveland Herald, Aug. 4.]

A shocking accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad Saturday evening, a short distance below Manchester, which resulted in the death of ex-Mayor Barker of Pittsburgh. John McDonald, a gardner, was also fatally injured, it is feared. Mayor Barker had been to Middletown addressing a war meeting, and was coming up the railroad track with others, when, confused by two passing trains he was knocked down by one of the locomotives and had his head entirely severed from his body. McDonald had a leg broken and was injured about the head.

The Raid on Canton, Missouri.

The following from the Keokuk *Gate City* explains the rumored attack on Canton *Illinois*, to which we referred in our issue of Monday:

The secesh went into Canton in force on Friday night, took possession of 100 guns belonging to the disorganized home guard, killed two persons, and wounded several others, and left again Saturday morning.

The following is endorsed on the way bill:

CANTON, Mo., July 3,
Postmaster, Keokuk D. P. O.:

The rebels, 200 strong, are in possession of this town, and at this time are taking from Carnegy's warehouse guns, &c. Carnegy was shot at 1 o'clock last night, five buckshot entering his bowels and thighs. He is suffering a good deal this morning.

Mail stopped, and I am a prisoner.

J. McWHORTER, P. M.

RIOT AT A TOBACCO FACTORY.

Disturbance between Irish and Negroes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Yesterday afternoon a serious disturbance occurred at the tobacco factory of Watson & Lormard, Brooklyn, caused by the efforts of some Irishmen to drive out the colored employes of the factory of whom there are a large number. A number of both parties were arrested.

Another account gives the following statement of the origin of the disturbances: For several days past the negro population in the vicinity above alluded to were charged with having used insulting language to white females on several occasions. This conduct, of course, had the effect of exciting the indignation of the Irish laborers in the neighborhood, some of whose wives and daughters had, it is said, been thus insulted, and vengeance was accordingly vowed against the colored people. Some other trouble between the whites and negroes of a minor nature had also taken place previously to yesterday.

Green Bay and the Rest of Mankind.

GREEN BAY, August 5.—Through the enterprise of Mr. Winslow the old north city and country this day joins hands by lightning with her sister cities and counties of the State, as well as with all outside barbarians, and trusts the connection this day forged may never be broken.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

THE REBELS UNDER BRAGG MENACE MEMPHIS.

The Fortifications of Memphis.

HOW THE AFRICANS WORK.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

GUERILLA WORK IN PROGRESS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, August 4, 1862.

The Carondelet arrived up this morning. There is no news direct from Bloomfield. A rumor is current here, however, that Bloomfield has fallen, and that a large force of rebels are now marching on Cape Girardeau. It cannot be traced to any reliable source. Reinforcements that started from New Madrid had returned without reaching Bloomfield, having been menaced in their rear.

The steamer D. A. January arrived to-day with 160 sick and wounded soldiers.

All is quiet on the Mobile and Ohio road.

Some trouble was anticipated at Paducah to-day, but we have as yet had no reports from there.

There is nothing from Memphis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, August 3, via CAIRO, August 5.

The regiments sent out of the city yesterday as skirmishers have not returned. It is rumored in the city that a skirmish took place four miles from here, but we have no particulars.

The fortifications are progressing. Every one says negroes work remarkably well and certainly have succeeded in performing an immense amount of work in a short period of time. They seem happy and cheerful. About 1,000 colored men passed through Main street yesterday morning, followed by train wagons, singing their favorite "Walk Around." They went to repair the bridge at Wolf River. I understand they returned to the fort at night singing. A negro arrived here yesterday from the interior of Mississippi. He says Bragg has caught the colored men concocting a scheme to rise and emancipate themselves and join the federals, and took a number, among them a son of our informant, and drove them into a corrall or sort of pen, piled dry twigs about them, and proceeded to burn them alive. The negro appears sincere and truthful, and says he was compelled to witness the dying agonies of his son. The same reports are received, I understand, from Texas. This punishment was intended to frighten the blacks into adherence to their master's cause and keep them out of the federal trenches.

The following southern news is from the Grenada *Appeal* of the 31st:

MOBILE, July 31.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser & Register* dated Tupelo, July 30th, states that information has been received at head quarters stating that Col. Armstrong commander of the cavalry of the army of the West, had taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing 150 prisoners and a train of cars. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The citizens of Courtland are frantic with joy. Reliable information states that 15,000 federals passed through Tuscumbia last week, destined for Chattanooga.

CHARLESTON, July 29th.—The British steamer Tubal Cain, probably is captured by the federals. She is an iron screw steamer of 500 tons burthen, with a cargo of general merchandise and a few cases of arms.

CHATTANOOGA, July 29.—Morgan's whole command returned safely to Tennessee. A part arrived at Knoxville yesterday having taken 1,000 prisoners.

Humphrey Marshall is marching upon northeastern Kentucky.

Buell's forces are marching upon Sequatchie Valley toward Pikerville.

A southern paper says, in summing up the work of the past year, about twelve months ago the universal Yankee nation with 75,000 men and a smart sprinkling of women, Hon. Mr. Ely among the number, set out on a trip to Richmond. After making a fruitless attempt to reach the confederate capital *via* Memphis. They spent one year preparing to make a trip by James River and York River railroad. The expenses of traveling through Virginia have increased enormously since the undertaking commenced. Two thousand millions of dollars have been lavished on the enterprise, and they are no nearer Richmond than when they set out. They have called into the field 600,000 men to do the work, and now are calling for 300,000 more. If nearly a million men cannot conquer in one year, we should like to know how many men it will require to subjugate and hold it. Still we have no idea they will give up. On the contrary, we expect them to make more desperate efforts than ever. They know now they are a bankrupt people, hence the motive to carry on war is ten thousand fold stronger than ever before. Like the ruined gamester, they have nothing to lose; they have to gain something by desperate gambling. As to sacrifice of human life they care nothing. War only relieves them from the burden of the pauper population.

The *Appeal* gives the following account of the capture of Brownsville:

We have just received information that Maj. Falkner with his command of Kentucky rangers have taken Brownsville, Tenn., arrested several cotton buyers, secured some $10,000 in money, thirty horses, and destroyed all the cotton. He has marched to burn cotton at Fulton and Fort Pillow. Maj. Falkner is recruiting fast. In a report he says he will now march on Columbus and Paducah, and probably pay Egypt a visit and return by Bird's Point and New Madrid. There is really no knowing where they will turn up next. They started on an order which had a wide margin, and, as the major said, he is determined to make some history before he returns.

CAIRO, August 5.—On Friday morning a brigade of troops under Col. Crowler occupied Brownsville, Tenn. The rebel guerillas have have been driven south of the Hatchie, and federal cavalry from Bolivar are still in pursuit of them. It is thought a quietus has put upon the rebels in that quarter for the present.

Gen. Sherman's troops tore up the track and destroyed the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston railroad during their march to Memphis. There is at present no direct land communication from Sherman to Grant, nor from Grant to Buell. These important divisions of the Western army find communication by way of Cairo.

The steamer DeSoto arrived yesterday from Vicksburg. She brings no news of importance. We are not permitted to give the location of Capt. Davis' fleet for the present. No boats will pass below Helena.

The 11th Ill. regiment arrived here from Jackson last night. Col. Ransom will be commander of this post in the absence of Gen. Strong.

The gunboat Carondelet came up last night. She will go to Mound City for repairs.

An office for the payment of discharged soldiers has been opened in Columbus. By keeping this in mind, soldiers anxious to get home may escape the unavoidable delay here.

MEMPHIS, August 2, via CAIRO, 5.—The De Soto did not stop here long. Her news is anticipated by other arrivals at Cairo.

One thousand negroes are parading the streets now, singing a favorite "walk around." They have been working on the fortifications.

Two regiments of infantry, some cavalry and artillery, sent out a few miles to day as advance pickets, have not yet returned. It is expected they will engage the enemy's pickets. The enemy is reported in force eight miles from here under Bragg. Perhaps they may attack Memphis.

BEAUTIES OF THE BUELL POLICY.

An Expression from Buell's Army.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Union, 3d.]

I returned a few days ago from Huntsville, Ala., and can fully indorse the statement of the article. Since the departure of General Mitchel, and the arrival of General Buell, the neighborhood of Huntsville is so unsafe that all traveling is stopped entirely from Shelbyville via Fayetteville, Hazelgreen and Meridianville. Guerillas are swarming all over the country, plundering Union men, burning cotton eight miles this side of Huntsville. They are getting so bold as to raise openly in New Market guerilla parties under the leadership of a noted ruffian, Frank Gorty. The citizens of Huntsville and neighborhood openly declare the conciliatory policy of Gen. Buell is nothing but fear, and enjoy the fact that he is guarding rebel property, when at the same time he refuses to protect the property of Union men who came from far, trusting life and limb, to get the needed staple out to supply the northern manufactories. Consequently such conduct has effect on the subalterns.

The War in Missouri.

REBEL OCCUPATION OF BLOOMFIELD DENIED.

Col. Daniels Forces Them to Skedaddle.

GUERILLA WORK IN NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

Fight at Newark, Knox Co.

ENROLLMENT OF STATE TROOPS PROGRESSING.

Missouri May Need Illinois Help.

Alexandria Taken and Retaken.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, August 5, 1862.

The dispatch from Cairo, announcing the occupation of Bloomfield, Mo., by the rebels, is contradicted at Col. Merrill's office here by a dispatch stating that Col. Daniels had compelled the guerillas to skedaddle to Arkansas.

Information from Glasgow places the 150 troops in that place in danger of being gobbled up by 1,000 guerillas under Poindexter, lately assembled from Boone, Howard, and adjacent counties. It not reinforced, the garrison at Glasgow will probably retire to this side of the river.

It is reported that a company of Iowa cavalry were lately overpowered at Papinsville, Bates county, and compelled to surrender. They were paroled, and released.

The river reporter of the *Democrat* learns from a steamboat captain from Keokuk, that Alexandria, opposite Warsaw, Ill., was robbed by guerillas on Friday. The next day, Union men went from Keokuk, and arrested secession merchants and leading citizens of Alexandria, carried them to Keokuk, and distributed their goods to Union victims of guerillas. The *Democrat* this evening has the following account of the fight in Knox county:

From a leading citizen of Edina we gather the particulars of a severe fight, which took place at the town of Newark, Knox county, on Friday evening last. A gang of Porter's men, numbering about 1,000, approached the town about an hour before sunset, and were met at the outskirts of the village, at the crossing of a small creek, by parts of two companies of the State troops, seventy-five men in all, under command of Capt. Lair, who had been stationed at the post of Newark for some days. The fight began at once, the guerillas charging on the Missouri troops, but without being able to break their lines. Finally the guerillas dismounted and pushed the state troops back into the town, where an irregular skirmish took place, the troops firing from behind houses and fences. As dark approached, Capt. Lair, seeing that his case was hopeless, and that he must be overpowered by superior numbers, sent to Porter a flag of truce, with offers of capitulation. These were at once accepted, the militia gave up their arms and camp equipments, and were immediately released on parole. Captain Lair's loss is four killed and four wounded. The rebel loss, according to their own account, was seventy-three killed and a large number wounded. They left ten killed on the field. The day after the fight, on Sunday, the State troops, under Colonels Guitar and McNeil, Major Clapper and others, passed through Newark in rapid pursuit of the guerillas. Our informant says it is great folly to fight Porter, as our men are now doing. We can never catch him or do him any serious harm, so long as our forces are encumbered with heavy baggage trains. He says we must live on the secesh as Porter does on the Union men, and then by raid movements and bushwhacking fighting we shall be able to do something.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—A gentleman who came down from St. Joseph via the Hannibal and St. Joseph and North Missouri Railroads says that on Saturday Poindexter, with 4,000 men, was at Renick. What his designs were no one knew, but it was thought that he was gathering recruits and preparing to co-operate with Porter. Porter's force was moving north, and it was feared that it would make an attack on Hudson.

Guerillas are being organized in many parts of North Missouri, and there is reason to believe that the forces of Porter, Cobb and Poindexter are being largely increased.

Silly rumors were afloat in the city to-day that a large force of rebels were approaching St. Louis. The Judge of the Law Commissioners' Court got frightened and adjourned his court.

If our State forces are not sufficient to put down the guerrillas, Gen. Schofield will ask the governor the State of Illinois to call out men for thirty days for service in Missouri.

Order No. 23, known as the ten dollar order, has been revoked, and a new one issued again, directing the enrollment of all loyal citizens into companies. Secessionists or sympathizers are not required or permitted to enter the militia. They are required, however, to deliver up their arms to the nearest military post.

The rebel band which robbed the town of Canton was accompanied off by ex-Senator James S. Green. He had returned the day before from Washington. While in Washington he had quarreled with Hon. John E. Bouligny, of New Orleans, and he was caned by Bouligny.

Private advices from Washington represent Gen. Hitchcock's health as so poor that he will resign his commission in the army.

It is believed here in intelligent quarters that the administration will assign Cassius M. Clay, daily expected home from Russia, to the command of the department of the west. Others think that Quartermaster Meigs will be assigned to the field.

Chas. Woodward of Saline county, Mo., was shot and killed, while attempting to escape from the Gratiot street prison. He had passed out of the prison, and was making off, when the guard commanded him to halt. Refusing to do so, he was fired on and killed. The deceased was lately convicted of bridge burning by a military commission, and sentenced to be shot. He was among the number that escaped from the Alton prison, but was recaptured near St. Charles.

KEOKUK, August 4.—Alexandria, Mo., five miles below here was taken by guerillas early Sunday morning. An expedition went down from here Sunday noon and retook the town. The rebels fled and were pursued, with what result is not yet ascertained.

PAYMENT AND MUSTERING OF ILLINOIS TROOPS.

Important to Officers Enrolling Companies.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, August 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 58.—This Department is advised by Major Daniel McClure, chief paymaster of this district that orders have been received for the payment of the month's advance pay to the enlisted men now being raised. One month's advance pay will be paid whenever a company has been organized, mustered into service and assigned to some regiment, so that the number of the regiment and letter of the company is fixed, so as to report its payment.

Major McClure has made a requisition for the funds to make the payment, and applied for additional paymasters to assist to facilitate payments. Each company, as soon as it is organized and mustered into service, with the letter of the company and number of the regiment, should be prepared for payments by its officers making out three usual muster rolls for pay, two of which will be for the paymaster and one to be retained.

The payment will begin immediately on the receipt of the necessary funds. The bounty of twenty-five dollars in advance will be paid by the United States mustering and disbursing officer, when the regimental organization is completed, upon rolls properly prepared in like manner as the above, for the advance pay.

Company officers will, as soon as their company organizations have been perfected, apply for blank muster-in rolls and muster rolls for pay, and complete their company rolls without delay.

By order of the governor.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant General, Illinois.

A Canard Denied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The *National Republican* denies the truth of the paragraph in the *Evening Star* that the negroes are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring classes of white men. The *Republican* says the story is a pure fiction.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Peremptory Decision.

HE WILL NOT ARM THE NEGROES.

The Appeal of Kentucky for Instant Aid.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

It had been hoped that certain features of the interview with the president, to-day, on the subject of arming the negroes, would not be made public; but a garbled statement in a semi-secession New York paper necessitates the publication of the facts. A delegation of Western men, including two United States Senators, made the offer of certain negro regiments to the president, to which offer, as stated last night, the president replied that he had decided not to arm negroes. The matter then was freely discussed with reference to Lane's project and the general policy. The president was plied with arguments against his decision, and discussion gradually became more fully explained.—"Gentlemen, you have my decision. I have made my mind up deliberately and mean to adhere to it. It embodies my best judgment, and if the people are dissatisfied, I will resign and let Mr. Hamlin try it," to which one of them replied, "I hope in God's name, Mr. President, you will." The heat of the discussion seems to have arisen from the feeling that the president was drawing back from the ground his visitors thought he had given them reason to believe he occupied.

Casey, the Kentucky Congressman who voted for confiscation, is here to-day renewing his representations to the administration concerning the state of affairs in Kentucky. He says Union men are perfectly assured of the rebel intention to make another foray on a more extensive scale.

Twelve hundred cavalry are now in his county. They declare now just as they did this time last year, that they must have the products of the country between the Green and Cumberland Rivers for the support of their army, and it is believed they are maturing their plans to carry out their threat, relying on the same supineness of the national forces that we exhibited last year.

Mr. Casey and other Kentuckians are asking that as fast as troops are raised in volunteer regiments, and under the new drafting calls, shall be pushed down into Kentucky, drilled and there subsisted off property of Kentucky rebels. They argue that this will be sufficient to avert all danger in Kentucky, and at the same time make rebellion in Kentucky unprofitable and support our troops proper. They ask, also, that all able bodied negroes belonging to rebels should be used at once and used for camp service as teamsters, etc., but not armed.

The president's refusal to accept negro troops excites surprise among parties interested in Gen. Jim Lane's plans. Lane stated positively that the administration understood his intentions about enlisting negroes in Kansas when they gave him his powers for recruiting there. If that be correct he must have been treated in bad faith. Lane will probably go on and do what recruiting he can in Kansas, and accept what negroes he can get as camp laborers.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Defense of Canada Debated in Parliament.

GENERAL RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

THE LONDON TIMES ON OUR WAR

Interesting Debates in Parliament.

ST. JOHNS, August 5.—The Arabia, from Liverpool, July 26th, *via* Queenstown 27th, was boarded off Cape Race, on Sunday p. m., *en route* to Halifax and Boston. Her advices are one week later.

The question of putting Canada in a state of defense had been debated in the House of Commons. It was generally contended that there was no danger to be apprehended from the United States.

Lord Palmerston said England had sent all the troops to Canada that she could, and that it rested with the Canadians to supply whatever else was requisite.

It is denied that Garibaldi contemplates another expedition.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Times* editorially contends that the defeat of Gen. McClellan has changed everything beyond debate. A general rising may be anticipated in all the border States occupied by the Federals. The Northerners, who are no fools, are receiving the conviction that the confederates can never be subjugated. If the war is to go on the immense levy ordered by the president must be actually made, but the men will not volunteer. Volunteering is working too slow for that.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* declares that in eleven days only 15,000 men had come forward in spite of the enormous bounty. Up to the very latest society had borne the wasting away of the army with comparative tranquility, but the foreigners and rowdies are now all but exhausted, and the North will find the army cannot be replaced by money. Each northerner must come forward in his own person, and fight in the swamps and forests, or the schemes of conquest must be abandoned. If the scheme of enlistment fails all is over in a few months, the independence of the South must be acknowledged. The confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties. The *Times* also has a special dispatch, stating that McClellan was to be superceded by Halleck.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of the opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever.

In the Commons Mr. Delacy Evans did not think there was any immediate danger of an invasion of Canada by the Northern States. They had no means whatever of undertaking such a project.

If the population of Canada was true it could preserve its independence without the assistance of British troops.

Mr. Roebuck said, we ought to show the Canadian people that we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England.

Cromwell Lewis thought nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate war with England.

Lord Palmerston regretted that a strong feeling upon a local question in Canada had resulted in the refusal of Canadians to make due provision for their defense in case of invasion, at the same time he did not agree with Mr. Disraeli that the result was produced by the steps which the government took last year to reinforce the regular troops in the colony. Looking at the state of North America at that time, the dispatch of additional troops was simply an act of precaution, and but stimulated Canada to do something for herself. England has now sent all the troops to Canada, and it rests with the Canadians to make all their provision quite to protect the colonies from invasion. The subject was then dropped.

FRANCE.—Admiral De Lagraviere embarked, on the 23d on the frigate Normandie for Mexico. It is represented that the Orleanist element in French politics is in favor of the federals, while the imperialists are for the confederates.

Paris bourse quiet and steady at 68f., 45c, for rentes.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Times*, in its editorial to-day, says: We do the press of New York the justice to say, that as far as we have seen it, it treats the disasters of the federals with sufficient fairness, though to a certain extent echoing the mendacious bulletins of the government and the address of Gen. McClellan.

From South Carolina.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]
HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 28, 1862.

All quiet here. Gen. Wright and command will, in all probability, go to Fortress Monroe. The negro regiment is not at all popular here. The colored men—as well behaved fellows as could be wished—were jeered at, insulted, and sometimes struck on their way to their daily labor at the wharf, until Gen. Hunter directed that no details from the 1st South Carolina Volunteers should be made for that purpose, but that gangs of men from the regiments who had abused them should take their place. *Now* there is a howl raised about "a nigger being of more account than a white man." Gen. Hunter is a perfect trump.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

TELEGRAPHERS EXEMPT BY SPECIAL ORDER.

How the People Are Responding.

GOV. SPRAGUE CALLS FOR A NEGRO REGIMENT.

Trot Out the Disability Men.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

ORDERED, That the use of the telegraph lines being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraph lines at the date of the order calling for 300,000 men, be exempt from military duty so long as they remain in such service.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

Union men say one effect of drafting in Kentucky will be to drive large numbers of young men out of the State, and probably into the rebel army; but still say it is precisely what they want, that they had better have them driven out than to remain as elements of dissension in the state. There is the probability of the same effect in Maryland; perhaps, also, in Missouri. Secessionists complain bitterly of the orders, but manifest that they are very much alarmed by it, and regard it as the most formidable blow yet struck at the rebellion. The squirming in Maryland is beginning already.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 4.—Troops are pouring in from all sections of the State by every train. The indications are that nearly the whole quota of nine months' men will be raised by the 10th.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4.—There was an immense assemblage at the war meeting. The announcement that a draft had been ordered by the war department was received with loud cheers.

Governor Sprague has called on the colored citizens to form a regiment as a part of the quota of the State. He promises to accompany them to the field, and share the perils with them.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 5.—The largest town meeting ever held here took place to-day. The vast assembly was obliged to adjourn to the green near the State House. A bounty of $100 additional to all other bounties was voted to all who enlist here. A resolution that the select men advertise the names of all who have applied for disability certificates, together with the nature of the disease, was passed. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

PEORIA, Aug. 5.—The Board of Supervisors passed a resolution to-day giving twenty-five dollars to each man who has or may enlist under the first call of 300,000 up to August 25th. It also pledges the credit of the county to support the families of all who have heretofore or may hereafter enlist.

MORRISON, Aug. 5.—An appropriation has just been made by our Supervisors giving a bounty of sixty dollars to each volunteer from Whiteside county. The people are aroused, and recruiting goes bravely on.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 5.—Last night a large war meeting was held in the Methodist church at this place, when a terrible thunder storm arose, during which the lightning struck the church which was densely crowded. Alfred Dunlap was instantly killed and five or six others injured, one of whom, Mr. Howard Dunlap, cannot survive.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The war subscription of the Little Miami Railroad, and the individual subscriptions of the officers of the company, made yesterday at the company's office, amounted in the aggregate to $10,500. This sum is to be appropriated among the counties along the line of the road, for the raising of recruits—Hamilton county receiving its proportion.

WHAT OHIO IS DOING.

Gov. Tod announces to the county military Bitters

That Ohio's quota of troops, under the recent call, is 40,000, to-wit:—For the 45th, 55th and 52d regiments, 2,000; for the seventeen new regiments, 17,000; for the three German regiments, 3,000; for the old regiments, now in the field, 18,000.

Gov. Tod says he has requested the president to authorize him

To exempt the counties from draft that may furnish voluntarily their full quota, and if so authorized, of which I have no doubt, I pledge the several counties that it shall be done. It will not be practicable, however, to extend this to townships or wards.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 4.—The requisition for arms for the Cleveland regiment was filed to-day by the Quartermaster General. Captain Burr reports it impossible to obtain tents for the new regiments. Barracks will be used instead. Recruiting is progressing favorably. An average of seventy-five men are sent daily to their regiments. About fifty officers are waiting to be examined before the board of surgeons. The ration contracts for camps Delaware, Monroeville and Massillon, were awarded by Captain Herrington to S. C. Hulls & Sons, Delaware, on the same terms as other camps. Orders to commence drafting on the 15th, if the quota is not filled, have been received.

FROM THE HOOSIER STATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 4.—The governor telegraphed Gen. Halleck this morning that he would have five regiments ready for orders this week if they only can be supplied with arms. Although Indiana's quota will be raised without any difficulty, the governor has ordered the immediate enrollment of the militia, that he may be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

Gen. Carey of Ohio has been doing good work in canvassing the Wabash valley. He was assisted by Colfax, White and Senator Lane, and the regiments in that part of the the State are now full. Gen. Lew. Wallace has made a number of appointments, and speaks at war meetings along the borders.

POOR PILLOW ON OUR NEW POLICY.

HE CONFESSES THE NEW SCARE.

And only Begs to Save His Niggers.

NEWARK, O., Aug. 5.—The *North American* of this city, has an important letter captured by the 1st Ohio cavalry, written by Gen. Pillow to his brother in Tennessee.

The general is alarmed about the new policy, and says that we will go to catching negroes in less than thirty days, and will sweep the river bottom. He thinks the only safety for our men is carry them to the interior, and wants his brother to help him get off his negroes before they are caught—but the secret must be kept. He thinks the South will receive its independence, but will lose one thousand million dollars worth of negroes. He has a plantation in Arkansas and wants to get his negroes across the river into Mississippi, but Curtis is in the way. He says that the safety of our property depends upon immediate action, and wants his brother to give out that the negroes taken by the federals will be sold to Cubans, after the war is over.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN M'HENRY COUNTY.

LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.

MARENGO, Ill., August 5.—The tornado passed through and over this place between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, blowing down houses and chimneys and leveling everything in its way. Four persons were killed by falling houses. The storm, in violence, was nearly equal to the Camanche tornado. The damage cannot at present be fairly estimated. Nine houses were torn to fragments. Wheat stacks and fences have been entirely carried off for miles.

[From the Evening Journal of yesterday.]

The village of Marengo, in McHenry county, in this State, was visited by a terrific hurricane yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock. Several houses were torn to pieces, many seriously damaged, four persons killed, several badly injured, with great destruction of gardens and of crops and farm property in the vicinity. The tornado, our informant says, appeared to be a meeting of two currents or clouds—one from the southwest and another from the northeast—and then swept in a southwesterly direction through a track of country between Marengo and Woodstock. The tornado lasted a little over a minute.

The force of the wind was terrific and irresistible. The grain on the fields was carried away. On the farm of A. Patrick the loss is about $1,500. His large barn was unroofed, and all his house carried from its foundation. A daguerrean car in the village was raised up, carried across the street and smashed to pieces. The air was completely filled with flying awnings, boxes, trees, shrubbery and timber.

Mrs. Sumner was killed in her house, which was torn to pieces; her neck was broken. Mrs. Green, an old lady, was carried away with the ruins of her house, and when found was dying of her injuries. Robert Smith's son, John, twelve years of age, was killed by being struck by a piece of flying timber. Mr. Morris had his arms and legs broken by timber falling on him, and he cannot live.

Among those injured are Miss Green, badly, and not expected to live, and Miss Frasse. Several others were more or less injured, but we have not received their names.

To give some idea of the force of the wind, a large stove was carried up into the air and carried off to a distance of ten rods. The fences, grain and trees in the fields were all prostrated to the ground and scattered broadcast over the country.

Our informant estimates the loss in and around Marengo at $10,000 at least.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

THE SITUATION ON JAMES RIVER.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

LARGE FEDERAL FORCE ACROSS JAMES RIVER.

RUMORED NEW LINE OF REBEL DEFENSE.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY BURNSIDE.

Stirring Work in Gen. Pope's Command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 5, 1862.

The Richmond papers of August 3d, in giving an account of the night engagement opposite the mail boat landing, acknowledges one man killed and six wounded. A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery left camp last night for Malvern Hill. No report has yet been received. Lieut. Col. Switzer arrived yesterday with 592 men, the balance of our sick and wounded from Richmond, making a total of 4,000 received since the army came to the James River. About 3,000 prisoners have arrived here to be exchanged under new arrangement. Gen. Barney has commenced to employ contrabands in the construction of earthworks.

SPERRYVILLE, Va., August 4.—Reports are current in town among rebel sympathizers that the enemy is evacuating Richmond.

GENERAL POPE'S HEADQUARTERS, August 4.—Information from various sources tend to confirm the belief that the enemy have really evacuated Richmond and taken up the south bank of the James River as a line of defense.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—It has been believed here in some quarters for several days that the enemy has been evacuating Richmond, there being a reasonable suspicion that a pestilence has broken out in that city.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A letter to the New York *Tribune* says Gen. McClellan sent a large force across the James river on Saturday, mostly from Gen. Fitz John Porter's command.

LATER.

A Fortress Monroe letter in the *Tribune* says that the number of our troops who have crossed James river is 15,000.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 5.—One division of Gen. Burnside's corps has left the Roads and sailed in a direction quite opposite James river and Harrison's Landing. The other divisions are embarking and will sail very soon. Great secresy has been observed in making the movement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says 300 of the 1st Vermont regiment went on a reconnoissance from Culpepper Court House to Orange Court House, seventeen miles. They left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, and camped at night at Raccoon Ford. Early the next morning the march was resumed, driving in the enemy's pickets. About one o'clock, while marching into the town, they were attacked by the enemy, 500 strong, surrounding our men on all sides. After half an hour's severe fighting, our force drove them from the town, killing between thirty and forty, twenty-five of their dead lying in one street, wounding between fifty and sixty, and taking forty-three prisoners, among them one major, two captains, and two lieutenants.

The Union party were commanded by Brig. Gen. Crawford in person.

The enemy were Ashley's cavalry, Colonel Robinson. Companies G and H of the 5th New York cavalry captured nearly the whole of them.

The major would not surrender, when he was struck a terrible sabre blow on the top of his head. The enemy had every advantage over us in position.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The following advices were received to-night from Sperryville:

Quite a strong Union sentiment is being manifested by many citizens. The wives of several wealthy planters visit our sick soldiers in the hospitals and almost daily send them luxuries. About 100 citizens residing within the lines of Gen. Sigel's corps have taken the oath of allegiance. Seventy have been arrested and are in charge of the provost marshal.

Twenty rebel prisoners, taken by scouting parties within the past two weeks, were to day paroled.

A brisk skirmish took place yesterday, a short distance beyond Madison court house. Several of the enemy were wounded and but one of our own.

GEN. POPE'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 4, 1862.

The rebel cavalry under Gen. Robertson are believed to have been withdrawn from the Shenandoah Valley, leaving that part of the country to the defense of the guerillas alone.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., Aug. 5.—The troops to-day hailed with the greatest joy the arrival of Gen. Tyler's veteran brigade of western troops, who performed such heroic acts at the first battle of Winchester.

Major L. D. H. Crane has been commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Wisconsin regiment, and Capt. J. W. Scott is promoted to the majorship of the same regiment.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Home for a Little Girl, ten years of age. One where there are no children and no servants preferred. Address "H. C. M." P. O. Box 2226. aug6-r393-3t net

WANTED—A Situation to take charge of a Millinery or Dress Making establishment. The advertiser has been in business for herself for years, and can give the best of references; has a large circle of acquaintances. Address, for one week, "A. E. C.," Chicago Post Office. aug6-r393-1w

WANTED—A Gentleman wants a well furnished room, and partial board with a family where there are no other boarders or children. Best of references given. Address "Post Box 973." aug6-r393-3t

WANTED—To go a short distance into the country, a Cook and Chambermaid, the latter to assist in washing. Must be Protestants, and have good references. Address "Drawer No. 6161," Post Office.

WANTED—A Store on Lake street, between LaSalle and State. Address "Merchant," P. O. Box 3710. August 5, 1862. aug6-r399 3t

WANTED—Occupants, either a Gentleman and Wife, or two single gentlemen, for a very desirable room in a private house, in a most delightful location. Address "Lake Side," Tribune office. aug6-r391 1t

WANTED—A Boy Sixteen to eighteen years of age, to take care of horses, cow, &c. Eight dollars per month. Board and good home. Apply to H. H. SHUFELDT, 29 S. Water street. aug6-r374-1t

WANTED—A Situation by an experienced Barkeeper. Has first class references. Address SAM SALZER, Briggs House, Chicago. aug6-r376 1t

WANTED—A Situation as Salesman in a Wholesale Grocery House, by a Gentleman of four years' experience in New York. Has traveled long, and has a valuable business acquaintance East and West. Is able, competent and willing to make himself valuable to his employer. References given. Address "R. S.," Tribune Office. aug6-r377 3t

WANTED—AGENTS—To Sell the following new and useful articles; sell rapidly:

Magnetic Tack Hammers, $1 50 per doz.
Improved Card Thermometers and Storm Indicators, $1 50 per doz.
Indelible Marking Pencil, $1 50 per doz.
Unconsumable Cigar Pads, $2 00 per doz.
Gents. Vest Pocket Match Safe, $2 25 per doz.

With many more of real merit and practical utility. Enclose stamp for circular.

RICE & CO.,
aug6-r399-2t net   Custom House Place, Chicago.

WANTED—A Stock of Drugs, Medicines and Fixtures, for a quarter section, balance in farming land or stock property. Address for one month "TRADE," Tribune Office. aug6-r398 6net

SALT.—1,000 Sacks Liverpool SALT.
3,000 Bushels Turk's Island Salt,
For sale by
LADD & WILLIAMS, No. 129 South Water street.
aug6-r405-2t

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ALBAUGH, Dentist,
Would say to his West Side friends and all others, that he may still be found at 75 West Randolph street, where he is prepared to perform all operations on the Teeth in a first-class manner, and at prices to suit the times. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

TO RENT—Brick House on Third avenue, No. 86. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises. aug6-r366-1w

TO RENT—House No. 125 West Jackson street—brick, two story, with three-story [illegible]. Good, responsible tenant, with small family need apply. Price $12.50 per month and water rent. Inquire at No. 123 S. Clark street. aug6-r365-3t

FOR SALE.—MEDICAL PRACTICE, with office of two rooms, stable, office fixtures, &c., in a well settled and wealthy neighborhood. The terms will be accommodating, as the advertiser is going into the army. Address "P. W.," Naperville, Ill. aug6-r386-1w

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES, ATTENTION—All new members must be at the Armory, corner State and Randolph streets, to-night, for squad drill.

Persons wishing to join this organization will have an opportunity to-night.

Per order, E. L. BRAND, Command't.
W. H. ADAMS, O. S. aug6-r388-1t

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY—Canandaigua, N. Y., Messrs. Tyler & Richards, Principals. The thirty-eighth annual session will commence September 11th. Circulars, giving full particulars, on application. Refer to Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., Rev. [illegible] Wm. Blair, Esq., Chicago. aug6-r371-3w eod

STRAYED—Thursday Morning, between twelve and four o'clock, from Joy's Ice Barn, Academy Place, a small bay Mare, and a bay Horse. Whoever will return one or both of them, or give information which will lead to their recovery, will be liberally rewarded. aug6-r370-3t

LOST—On State Street, Morning of 5th, a Bank Draft for $1,044.45, by Amos & Hoca, Oswego, on Importers and Traders Bank, N. Y., in favor of Wm. P. Howland. Also, with draft, several bank bills. Payment of draft has been stopped. Finder will be liberally rewarded for returning draft and money to the office of Geo. D. Russell, 121 South Wells street. aug6-r360 3t

LOST—$5.00 REWARD—A Package of Brick Tickets. Apply at this office. aug6-r386-1t WILSON & BRO.

MATRIMONIAL.—A Gentleman, aged thirty years, desires to correspond with a young lady, aged from nineteen to twenty six years, with a view to matrimony. One prepossessing in appearance with an affectionate and loving disposition preferred. Address "F. C. Mortimer," Box 264, Chicago P. O. aug6-r393-2t

REVOLVERS! BOWIE KNIVES!—All kinds of Cartridge Army and Navy Revolvers; also, Colt's pattern 4, 5, 6 inch, and all kinds of Bowie Knives for sale at reduced prices, at CHARLES BIGGS, 113 Lake street. aug6-r378-2t

DOLLAR CASES OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE,

With full directions, at the PHARMACY, corner of Clark and Madison streets.
aug6-r356-4t net   C. S. HALSEY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Brewster, Pierce & Co., Printers, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent and the business will be carried on at the old stand by F. A. PIERCE, of the above firm, who will settle all accounts and collect all monies due said firm.
C. F. BREWSTER,
F. A. PIERCE,
P. W. WILSON.
aug6-r387 3t

$40,000 OF REAL ESTATE to trade for Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, Furniture, Pianos, Liquors, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Farm Mortgages, Wisconsin Railroad First Bonds, Bonds of Green Lake, Dodge and Fond Du Lac Counties, Business and Residence Property in Chicago; the following property: 22 lots in the City of Rochester, Olmsted County, Minn.; 120 acres best farming land in the county, three miles from the City of Rochester, Minn.; 48 acres land one mile from the Town of Ullin, Pulaski County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, covered with oak and maple timber; 10 lots in the City of Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wis.; streets graded and sidewalks built; 80 lots in the City of Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis. All the above property is free from all encumbrances of every nature, taxes all paid.

Any person wishing to trade for any or all the above named property will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber at 47 State street, or address him through the Post Office, Box 818, Chicago, Ill.

None but principals will be dealt with.
jy30-r206-6m   G. T. GILBERT.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 23, 1862.

By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 17th day of July instant, notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt" shall be put into practical operation; and that any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of August, in the year 1862, shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862; and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1862.

Collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into practical operation, will be done before the day fixed by this notice. aug6-r364 3t

G. W. WOOD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago. Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection. aug6-r373-3m

PATENT CARD THERMOMETERS.

The public are cautioned against the purchase of Spurious Card Thermometers,

As all infringements of my patent will be rigorously prosecuted according to law. N. A. FINNELL,
134 West Houston street,
aug6-r366-6t   New York.

DRUGS.

QUININE,	
American and French	$3.00 per ounce.
OPIUM,	
Prime quality	$7.75 per pound.
CAMPHOR,	
Refined	$1 50 per pound.
CREAM TARTAR,	
Pure powdered in barrels	$4.34 per pound.
GUM ARABIC,	
Sorts, handsome	$1 64 per pound.

ALL NETT CASH.

And all other Drugs, at lowest market rates. Goods to be approved and paid for in New York current funds at delivery. Orders must be addressed directly to
LAMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists and Importers,
69, 71 & 73 Water st., New York.
August 1, 1862.   aug6-r365-1w 3d pg

STOVES.

Depot for JEWETT & ROOT'S Mammoth assortment.
R. R. & C. W. DAY,
au4-r350-3tnet   No. 52 State street.

ALCOHOL AND COLOGNE SPIRITS.

To Purchasers and Shippers of ALCOHOL,

I am prepared to offer extra inducements to buyers of Alcohol and Spirits.

MY NEW ALCOHOL APPARATUS

—The most complete and perfect copper still in the country,

RUNNING

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS PER DAY,

Enables me to Furnish Alcohol IN LOTS OF Fifty Barrels and Upwards, AT LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER DISTILLER IN THE WEST.

Address,
H. H. SHUFELDT,
CHICAGO.
aug6-r372-1t

TO PHYSICIANS.

THAYER'S FLUID EXTRACTS.

We are now Using Them in Dispensing, and can recommend them as very Reliable and Uniform in Strength.
J. H. REED & CO.,
aug6-r352-1t   Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

PEARL MILLS—Choice White Winter Wheat Flour.

Consignment just received. Fresh ground. HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO., Commission Merchants, 215 South Water street. aug6-r415-1t

MARRIAGE NOTICE—A refined and prepossessing young widow lady desires to make the acquaintance of a gentleman with a view to marriage. No one need apply unless governed by HONORABLE MOTIVES. Address MRS. F. R. MOULTON, care of Post Office Box 3280, Chicago.

MRS. S. ANDERSON, Clairvoyant, Rapping, Healing and Test Medium, can be found at No. 112 South Lasalle Street.

In regard to the fact of Spirit Communion, satisfaction always guaranteed. au5-r354-1w

HORSE LOST—From the farm house of F. Englehart, near Bremen, a Sorrel Horse, with white face, [illegible] Any person returning said horse to me, or giving information of him, will be rewarded. C. H. McCORMICK & BRO., Reaper Factory, Aug. 5th, 1862. aug6-r409-3t

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE.

Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES.

We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE

35,000 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

Of desirable styles and well adapted to the retail Western trade, in lots to suit customers. Sale will commence AUGUST 5th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 9½ a. m., promptly until the stock is disposed of.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to call early and examine stock, as so favorable an opportunity seldom offers.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
aug6-r370-3m   54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN & CO.,

GOVERNMENT SALE — OF — HORSES, MULES, MARES, Jacks and Jennets,

Will be continued to-day and for several days, At Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart, Fifth Street, cor. of Carr, St. Louis.

The great sale of condemned and captured animals. By order of COL. WM. MYERS,
jy30-r136-3m   Col. and A. Q. M.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

TRADE SALE OF Glassware and Silver-Plated Ware, AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 54 Lake street, without reserve, 30 boxes of American Flint Glassware, consisting of a complete assortment of Tumblers, Goblets, Champagnes, covered Sugars, Dishes and Jars, Syrups, Molasses Cans, Pitchers, Preserve Dishes, Nappies, Saucers, Decanters, Candlesticks, &c.

Silver-Plated Ware.

100 doz. best Silver-Plated Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives, 20 Casters, with 5 bottles.
aug6-r381-3t   GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 261 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, Aug. 4th, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6th, FRIDAY, Aug. 8th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell a general stock of dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, watches and jewelry. Also, at private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpeting.
au2-r356-1w   S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn St., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
mh28-r68-1y

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column. jy30-r135-3m

Excursions.

GRAND BASKET PICNIC — TO — CAMP SLEMMER FOR THE Benefit of Soldiers' Families.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 7th inst., a Basket Pic-Nic for the Benefit of the Families of Chicago Volunteers, will be given at Camp Slemmer, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, by

Barnard's Old Light Guard Band.

Camp Slemmer is sixteen miles from Chicago, situated on the Aux Plaines River, in a delightful grove containing living springs of water and scenery the most enchanting. The Railway Company has fitted it up at great expense; platforms for dancing, refreshment saloons sheltered from sun and rain, swings, seats, etc., etc. Nothing will be left undone to render this the excursion of the season.

The Grove will be splendidly illuminated in the evening, and a special train will leave Chicago at 6:30 p. m., so that excursionists unable to leave in the morning will be enabled to join in the Moonlight Dance. The return train will leave Desplaines at 12 o'clock midnight.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as a Committee of Arrangements:

C. G. WICKER, J. D. HOYT,
JAS. W. SHEAHAN, JOHN L. SCRIPPS,
S. B. WALKER, DR. J. A. HAHN,
GEO. W. GAGE, R. PRINDIVILLE,
JOHN STAFFORD, JOHN L. WILSON,
J. H. McVICKER, S. McGLEVY,
CHAS. WALKER, JOHN I. RANCOCK,
Judge R. L. WILSON, HENRY GREENEBAUM,
HON. F. C. SHERMAN, Chairman.
F. C. BROWN, Treasurer.

The cars will leave the depot on West Kinzie street, at 8 o'clock A. M.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the hotels, by the Committee and by the members of the Band. Half price tickets for children.

Refreshments will be served by Mrs. JOHNSON.
au4-r316-4t

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

MARTINE, of the Chicago Dancing Academy, gives an Excursion on the Steamer MOHAWK, WEDNESDAY EVENING August 6th, leaving dock foot of State street, at 7 o'clock.

MUSIC BY THE GREAT WESTERN BAND.

For tickets apply at the Academy between 12 and 1 o'clock. Tickets for lady and gentleman $1. au5-r391-2t

NEW EXCURSION GROUNDS.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co. Have prepared SPACIOUS FOREST GROUNDS,

With buildings, walks, swings, dancing floors, &c., to accommodate Pic-Nic and Excursion Parties.

The grounds are believed to be unsurpassed for beauty and convenience, situated immediately on the Lake Shore, thirty-three miles (an hour and quarter's ride) from Chicago, convenient to the railroad, which is only one fifth of a mile distant from the Lake at this point, affording well shaded lawns, free from undergrowth, beautiful groves of Oak and Alder never failing springs of cool water, wide hard beach easily accessible for promenades, with high bluffs, fine views, and cool breezes. For further particulars and terms, apply at the Company's office, corner Lake and Clark streets.
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.
jy11-r761-2m

Miscellaneous.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LAMPS AND OILS.
CARBON OIL
For sale at Manufacturer's Prices.
175 LAKE STREET.

TERRA JAPONICA
OIL VITRIOL,
TANNERS' OIL,
LARD OIL,
BRIMSTONE,
FLOUR SULPHUR,
MARBLE DUST,
WHITING,
POTASH IN CASKS.
For sale by
SMITH & DWYER,
Wholesale Druggists,
92 & 94 LAKE STREET,
Opposite Tremont House.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose.
NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES, Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street.

SAVE HEATING THE HOUSE. Laundry Stoves, Fish Iron Heaters, Charcoal Furnaces, Charcoal Flat Irons, &c. at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET.

ICE BOXES REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, and Summer Goods generally, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET, Has Fluting Irons, Quilting Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State street, the Golden Tea Kettle.

BATHING APPARATUS.—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

TO LUMBERMEN.—I Want $60 to $100 worth of Siding, Flooring and Boards and will trade a first class Family or Manufacturing SEWING MACHINE, allowing you to select ANY STYLE, STITCH or PATENT. Prices from $60 to $150. Will pay the difference, if any, in cash. Will trade for masonry and bricks, also job printing. [illegible] Address for two days. "R. O." Box [illegible], Chicago.

FRENCH COPYING INK.

A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at [illegible] 140 Lake street.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 6, 1862.

A QUESTION FOR CONSERVATIVES.

The 12th and 13th sections of the Militia Law of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, are in the following words:

"SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the president be and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws, as the president may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who, during the present rebellion has levied war, or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother, his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife or children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act except where such mother, wife or children owe service or labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort."

We re-publish these sections for the purpose of asking our Democratic fellow-citizens, or those who were especially indignant and horrified at the idea of "arming negroes," whether they prefer being drafted and sent to the war *nolens volens*, instead of allowing colored men to go as substitutes who have been anxious to volunteer all the time. If so, the opportunity will now be afforded them. We say this in no spirit of unkindness, but with the fullest desire to enforce the principles of common decency and common sense. If a negro can carry a musket and shoot a traitor, and wants to do it, why should a white man be taken from his family and business *to act as that negro's substitute?* In Heaven's name, why? Is the time, is the blood of white men so much less valuable than that of a negroes, that we must take 600,000 of the former from the pursuits of private life, and leave the latter wholly exempt from military service? Despised and oppressed as they have been, they owe allegiance to their country, which vast numbers of them would gladly repay with their lives. A regiment of them would rush to arms in Chicago on twenty-four hours' notice, saving a full thousand of white citizens from conscription. Does any one doubt? Then let the experiment be tried! If they would not volunteer under the Stars and Stripes, then let them be drafted, too. Every one who goes, saves a white citizen to his home. Can they not fight? Look at Hayti, where Toussaint, with his barbarian army, ignorant, half armed, half starved drove three European armies successively out of the island. Hannibal was a black man—he who maintained himself on Italian soil, cut off from reinforcements and communications with his country, seventeen years, against the whole power of Rome, and never lost a battle in the field—the most splendid exhibition of military genius and prowess in old world history. Would that we had a Hannibal! Did not Gen. Jackson compliment them in eloquent words at New Orleans? They will fight; everybody knows it who knows anything. The reason oftenest assigned by the Border State men why they should not be allowed to fight, is, that they would become such sanguinary and irresistible fighters, that there would be no such thing as holding them in.

We regret that the excellent amendment of Senator Grimes of Iowa, to the militia bill, was not adopted, in place of the feebler one of Mr. King of New York. Mr. Grimes' amendment put all classes of the arms-bearing population on the same level, instead of making an exception in favor of the negro. It proposed that there should be "no distinction of color" in any call made by the President in the militia, except that the blacks should be organized into regiments or brigades by themselves. In other words, it left no discretion to the Executive, but required negroes to be mustered and accepted simultaneously with whites. But inasmuch as feebler counsels prevailed — counsels which allow negroes to stay at home at the expense of white men—let the President be exhorted to employ the discretion vested in him at once. Let our Democratic friends, who don't want to go to the war, (we presume there are some such) unite with us in an appeal to Abraham Lincoln, first to accept all negroes who will volunteer to fight against Jeff. Davis; and second to include *all* male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 45 in the call for the militia.

OUTSIDE OPINION.

It scarcely ever happens that a man's conduct is wholly misunderstood by other men. Still less frequently does it happen that the conduct of a nation is wholly misunderstood by other nations. The people of America knew right well, years beforehand, that there would come a revolution in Italy which would sweep away the Bourbons and the Papacy. Only those upon whom the blow fell could not see what was coming. The people of Europe saw the Southern rebellion approaching, when more than half our own people were reposing in fancied security. We all saw and comprehended the blunders committed by the British in the Crimean war. We pointed out the remedies long before the British were fully aware that anything was going wrong. The case is now reversed. The people of Europe do verily see the remedy for our troubles more clearly than we do.

It seemed strange to us, some years ago, that the people of Germany, when their destiny was in their own hands, should seriously propose to establish liberty on the basis of certain promises extorted from the fear of their kings, and that, relying on such a treacherous security, they should put off their armor. Not less amazed are our good friends in Europe to behold us struggling against the Southern rebellion, and yet, with a strange infatuation, assisting the South to uphold and strengthen the very cause of our troubles.

By way of illustration, let us suppose a parallel case. The nobility and clergy of Britain enter into a conspiracy to overthrow freedom of speech, of the press, and of religion, only the Episcopal church is to be tolerated; only men of title are to have any voice in the government; there is to be no longer a House of Commons—no longer a trial by jury—no longer any rights accorded to man in virtue of his manhood. And a furious civil war breaks out. The people, while openly declaring that all the misery and bloodshed of the strife, all the peril to civil and religious liberty, all the attendant outrages of fratricidal war, grew out of the dangerous and encroaching power of an hereditary caste and a state church, and that there can be no lasting peace while either exists. In the very teeth of all these facts, the same people, infatuated by a thing miscalled *constitutional obligation*, propose to religiously preserve and defend the union of church and state, and to guarantee all the inherited power of the aristocracy. Suppose this were the present condition of things in Britain; how we should rail at the blind and stupid people; how we should denounce their want of a definite purpose, and charge them with lack of virtue and sincerity! How we should reiterate predictions of their ultimate subjugation! How we should insist that they had better either compromise the matter and give up a portion of their rights, or turn out and fight like honest men! In vain they would say that we could not comprehend the peculiar circumstances which surrounded them. In vain would they complain of our unfairness, of our secret sympathy for despotism, of our jealous hatred of British prosperity. In vain they would assure us that they had no legal right to overthrow established hierarchy or to abolish primogeniture—that their constitution recognized the church and the nobility as a part of the government, and they must stand by their constitution. We would listen to no such stuff. We would see at a glance that the poor fools were trying to defend both themselves and their enemies; that they could not save their constitution without removing the cause of its peril; that victory, coupled with the conditions which they were trying to impose on themselves, would be little less fatal than defeat. We should be in the right. We could not help sorrowing for their misfortunes, nor could we help execrating their suicidal folly. More than this—they would in the end be ignominiously put down; and the honest verdict of mankind, rendered in the language of the prophet, would be that they were "destroyed for lack of knowledge."

All this would be plain to the comprehension of an American; it might not be plain to the comprehension of an Englishman. Our great folly in conducting the war as we have heretofore done is apparent to him. He cannot conceive how slavery, having abolished the federal constitution in several of the States of the republic, should still be considered as a *part* of the federal constitution. He cannot conceive how we are to put down the rebellion of slavery without first putting down slavery itself. He has been fast settling down into the belief that we shall in the end be beaten by the rebels, and that success on the terms which we have been trying to impose on ourselves would be no success at all. Nor is it likely that our proposed change of policy will change his convictions unless it be followed by *deeds*. The call of the President for 300,000 more men, swelling the grand army of the Union to considerably more than a million, is a fact which Europe can comprehend. That with the confiscation bill, seizing the property and freeing the slaves of rebels, and the recent orders of our generals not to guard rebel property, will show to the world that our government is really meaning to put down the rebellion. The London *Times* as usual, may continue to growl and lie, but the progress of the last month will cheer the friends of freedom everywhere, and inspire hope and confidence, that liberty soon shall triumph.

AFTER THE STORM.

The morning dawned gloriously after a night whose terrors will not soon be forgotten. How fiercely had waged the war of the elements through long hours to which darkness lent new dread. The lightnings flashed, following each other in rapid succession, until the air seemed to quiver with incessant, tremulous light, from which the strained eye shrank, without being able to shut out the vision. The thunders reverberated round the whole heavens, peal answering to peal, while the giant winds were abroad and went sweeping over the land, heightening the terrors and dangers of the hour. Here a fierce tornado stooped to earth, rending and scattering like chaff the rich fruits of man's industry. Before it, was swept away the harvest, the wide fields of standing grain, houses and farm buildings. The trees of the orchard were stripped of their fruitage, or torn up by the roots; the forest, lashed by the tempest, shrieked and howled as if the fabled spirits of the wood were in horrible torture by the fiends of air. The lightnings, in their fearful play, smote down man and beast alike. Out upon the lake the startled craft, overtaken by the storm, bowed before it and were swept at its mercy. It was a night long to be remembered upon which broke the glorious dawn of Tuesday, August 5th—after the storm.

Inadequate as language is to describe the strong, rude features of a night tempest, it is far more difficult a task to portray in words the beauties of such a morning after a storm. There were everywhere evidences of the elemental warfare now ceased, a rent bough here, a torn and shattered structure there, or sadder yet the voice of mourning over the dead victims of the tempest, but around and above, pervading sky and earth were the blessed results, the purchase of the recent strife. The day before, the summer air hung heavy and still with noxious vapors and earth born malarias. Men and beasts panted laboriously in the sultry heat beneath the brazen sky. The fields were parched and the arid highways beds of dust. The cheek of health gathered langour, and the pulse of the invalid feebleness. The storm came, bred of these elements that oppressed earth and its sons, and after the storm, health, and the pure peace of a cloudless summer morning.

After the storm. We are now in the midst of one of those storms that sweep at intervals over nations. Turn the pages of history and you may trace them and note how they have tossed and wrestled with one another, wrenching great kingdoms from their foundations, struggling with and overturning deep seated, giant wrongs. Thus far we have failed to realize them, we who have sat at ease under the shades our fathers planted, and seen our national skies mantling with a summer glow. The storm is upon us with a grandeur unsurpassed in all the commotions out of which mankind has made history. The earth shakes with the tread of a million men in arms. Trade paused in its channels. Peace pale but fearless calls home her startled doves. Agriculture releases its sons to another harvest field, red with strife. Religion in the cause of right withholds awhile the trade maxims with which she has toned man from the savage. There is no work but war, no pursuit but obedience to the call of country. This is the storm born of causes as natural as those which awake the tempest and tornado, and sure like these to yield the results of purification, progress, national health and soundness, with universal liberty the heritage, blood bought, and blood defended, the nation a haven of shelter to the oppressed of all the world. All this after the storm. Let patriots wait, and pray, and hope, and amid all, work.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

A correspondent writing from Jackson, Tenn., whose letter was published in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, used the following language concerning Gen. John A. Logan:

> "Three days since a paroled confederate soldier suddenly concluded that he must go outside the pickets. He got a pass, and is, undoubtedly, giving information to Jackson's guerillas, who are hovering near. The result of these proceedings is to produce much dissatisfaction among the men. Such remarks as "Logan is a traitor," "I wish John A. Logan would get killed or taken prisoner," are by no means unfrequent. But the moral effect is not the only evil result of this policy."

We know nothing of the transaction here referred to, or of the circumstances attending it, but we know enough of Gen. Logan's character as a soldier to warrant us in *dissenting entirely* from the conclusion that "Logan is a traitor," or that he ought to be killed or taken prisoner. We make this observation upon the above paragraph, not that we are justly to be held responsible for everything that our correspondents send us, but because we will not have Gen. Logan's reputation suffer by our silence in the premises.

QUARTERMASTER HATCH.

It is gratifying to the friends of Quartermaster R. B. HATCH, that his vindication has come at last, fully exonerating him from the charges of mal-administration in his office. At the same time, it should be stated that those who know the man have never doubted, for a moment, his perfect integrity, in the midst of the grave accusations preferred against him. We rejoice that his record is clear, not only for his own sake, but for that of the State from which he was selected for his responsible duty, and for that of the country which he has served faithfully and well.

Railroad Extension.

We learn that the negotiations for some time past pending between the Galena and Chicago, the Iowa and Nebraska and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri railroad companies, have resulted in the permanent lease of their roads by the latter companies to the former, which commenced on the 1st instant. By this arrangement, the Galena Air Line, *via* Fulton is virtually extended to Otter Creek, a station on the C. R. and M. line, 122 miles west of the Mississippi, at Clinton, Iowa, to which place this line is now operated. The road bed from thence to Marshalltown, the county seat of Marshall county—a distance of thirty miles—is nearly ready for the iron, and by the terms of the contract, is to be completed before the 1st of January, 1863.

It is expected that the work will be continued next year west of Marshalltown, to the Missouri River, at a point not yet designated, but upon a line favorable to a connection with the proposed road to the Pacific coast.

We truly congratulate the Galena and Chicago road upon the completion of this contract. It cannot but be beneficial to this old and well established company, and add greatly to its present enormous business. It will, we doubt not, prove equally advantageous to the other lines—making one trunk line of the three. We shall thus have an unbroken line, under one direction, without change of cars, (the crossing of the Mississippi being accomplished mainly by a bridge and a short steam ferry,) into the centre of Iowa, opening up to this city a country unsurpassed in beauty or fertility.

Sorghum—Cory's Evaporator.

The trial of mowers and reapers being over, the next great excitement in our agricultural community, we apprehend will be with reference to our northern sweets. Our attention is particularly directed to this question by seeing in our last *Scientific American* the cut of C. Cory's newly invented evaporator, which took the first prize over eight others at the Northwest convention of sorghum growers, held on the 16th and 17th of April last at Adrian, Michigan. In our rambles, we incidentally fell in company with the inventor and enjoyed a favorable opportunity of investigating the choice points peculiar to his evaporator, and of seeing and tasting its products of syrup and sugar. Attested statements were also presented showing its advantage for *ease of manage, speed of performance, saving of fuel, and perfect defecating and cooking qualities.*

These desirable points appear obvious from the peculiar condition and management of the apparatus, and we have no hesitation in predicting a new laurel on the brow of the inventor when the secrets of the Examining Committee shall be made public.—*Dixon Telegraph.*

We take pleasure in adding, that we ourselves, witnessed Mr. Cory's Improved Evaporater in full operation last season at his residence in Lima, Indiana, and testified to its superior excellencies. We then regarded it, and do still, as the best we have ever seen. We were also present at the Adrian Convention, which was represented by sorghum growers from five of the Northwestern States, witnessed the contest for the first prize on the nine evaporators entered, and believe that the decision then made was justly merited. We make these remarks not from partiality to the inventor, the crowning of whose brow, being, in our view, less than the amount of the balance in importance, when compared with the interest which our subscribers and the public have in this new branch of agricultural enterprise.

It is a well known fact, attested by the experience of thousands during the past five years, that there are peculiar difficulties lying in the way of the successful manufacture of good, merchantable qualities of sugars and syrup from our northern canes. These difficulties must be surmounted or the enterprise will continue to be vastly impeded, and hence, extensively abandoned. The juices of these northern canes have in their combination, besides other impurities, an unusual amount of *glutinous* matter. These impurities, and this one in particular, so injurious to the perfection of these saccharine products, must necessarily be removed more perfectly than is usually done in the ordinary mode of their manufacture, or the said products must ever remain in the lower ranks of the sweets of our country. On this subject, we are convinced that the extensive manufacture of a poor article, either for family or market purposes, will never pay: and we improve this early opportunity of cautioning our readers who are in the cane business, against the manufacture of a compound for our market of which the mere name and sight give unmistakable signs of upheavings, on the countenances of many initiated into its mysteries. The first and main point for the production of superior articles of sugars and syrups from these canes, is, in our apprehension, the *most perfect defecation of their juices in the first stages of their manufacture.* And, as the next items of importance, may be ranked the *rapid and skillful evaporation and cooking down of these purified juices.*

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the advertisement of this institution. It is under the care of Messrs. E. G. Tyler and B. Richards, gentlemen whose professional reputation is fully equal to that of any other instructors in the country. They are supported by a most able corps of assistants. It is in all respects one of our best educational institutions. The names of ten students from Illinois are found upon the last catalogue. See advertisement in another column.

Hints to Farmers—Flax Straw.

Editors Chicago Tribune;

Many farmers are now cutting and threshing their flax, and are anxious to know what to do with the straw. Heretofore, most of it has been thrown away, or used for thatching cattle sheds. This ought to be the case no longer. In these days, when cotton is so rapidly losing its imperial character, we ought not, and must not, throw away a crop so valuable as the flax straw. But you say, "what can I do with it?" I answer briefly, cut it as near the ground as possible, so as to get the greatest length of fibre; keep the straw straight, that is, use ordinary care as you would with wheat or oats, binding in small bundles as near the butts as will do. If you have not the best separator of the seed, (which is a machine such as is used for cleaning broom corn) tramp it out with horses, not unbinding the bundles. This will leave the straw all in good shape for stacking, to be treated further at your leisure, or you can at once spread it upon some cleared field near home, for dew-rotting, which after all the experiments of theorists, is found to be absolutely essential, as the first step in flax manufacture. When it has been thoroughly rotted and well dried, you can then bind up and stack, and it will keep for years. I am well aware that many of you will say at once, "Oh, I can't afford to spend so much time over it as that." Very well, then, stack it carefully at once after threshing, and rest assured that some enterprising Yankee will be around before many months, who will buy it of you for half its real worth, in all probability, but for much more than it will bring you if wasted as heretofore. The best mechanical talent of the land is now being directed to the construction of machines for breaking flax, and in a few months almost every good farmer who wishes, may buy a machine, with which his boys and girls can prepare from 150 to 250 pounds of lint per day during the winter months. Had it not been for a fire in New York city that consumed in a few moments the results of many years of patient industry and experiment, our State would have been partially supplied before harvest this year; but the great desideratum, a family flax breaker for steam or horse power, is sure to come. So save your straw and wait patiently.

LINEN.

Sam Houston—A Reverend Imposter.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The statements of a man calling himself Rev. C. H. Clark, and claiming to be a son-in-law of Sam Houston, that the old veteran was dead, are not to be relied upon. The son of Sam Houston, a prisoner of war in Camp Douglas, declares that he has no married or marriageable sisters, and that this Lieutenant Governor Clark, whom this reverend imposter claims as his father, has no sons who have reached their majority. The good people of Boston, and many good people out of Boston, have been hoaxed, yet it is to be hoped the continued loyalty of Sam Houston may still prove a source of joy to the whole nation.

Respectfully, &c., JUSTICIA.

Casualty on the Illinois River.

STEAMBOAT, BLUE WING, Aug. 2, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Friday night August 1st, 1862, as the steamer Blue Wing, from Memphis, Tennessee, was towing a fleet of ice-boats up the Illinois River, just above Matanzas, Illinois, at 9 o'clock in the evening, one of the firemen named Martin Floyd, went to dip up a bucket of water. He slipped and fell overboard between the steamer and a boat towing alongside, just before the wheel. He sank instantly, never making the least outcry, and though he was seen to go overboard, and every effort was made to save him, yet he was lost. We stayed some time seeking him without effect. He was a very sober, steady man, and had on his person about eighty dollars. His clothes and the wages due him can be had by his legal representative on application to me, James A. Smith, master steamer Blue Wing, or to Eli Foster, clerk of steamer Blue Wing.

Reduction of Tolls on the Welland Canal.

The following order in council is just published. By it the tolls on the Welland Canal will be reduced from and after the 1st of August:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE QUEBEC,
Thursday, 17th day of July, 1862.

PRESENT—His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

His excellency having had under consideration, on a report from the commissioner of customs, the subject of the unequal bearing on the trade on the Welland Canal of certain of the tolls and rates established by the order in council of the 18th day of April, 1861, and the expediency of revising the same, his excellency, on the recommendation of the honorable the minister of finance, was pleased to order, and is hereby ordered, that on, from and after the first day of August next, the toll on vessels and property passing between Dunnville and Port Maitland, and *vice versa*, be reduced from one half to one quarter of the rate of the Welland Canal tolls.

WILLIAM H. LEE, C. E. C.

☞ The secession press of Paris does not exult over the defeat of Gen. McClellan at Richmond with as much indecent violence as the same press in London. The event is noticed thus far with a brevity of detail and a moderation of tone which their previous outrageous line of conduct certainly did not prepare for us.

EXCITING TIMES BEFORE VICKSBURG.

Detailed Account of the Fight with the Arkansas.

Desperate Attempt to Capture Her.

GALLANTRY OF THE ESSEX.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

AT ANCHOR ABOVE VICKSBURG,
Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

I have to record two most terrible and desperate efforts by the fleets above and below Vicksburg, to capture or destroy the far-famed Arkansas, and very reluctantly I am compelled to record the signal failure of both. The first attempt was made by Farragut's fleet, assisted by Davis. The second by Davis' flotilla alone. On the night of the 15th of July, the seven vessels of Farragut's fleet which had some time previous ran the blockade, got up steam, weighed anchor and got in readiness for leaving. The object of their return was to sink or destroy the Arkansas, and every preparation was made for the accomplishment of that object. The Hartford and Richmond had all their small boats triced up on the starboard side, while on the port side, hanging on to the end of the main cross-trees, were heavy anchors, intended to be heaved either over or upon the rebel boat, the other end of the line to be made fast on the federal boat; and, thus secured, the Arkansas was to be walked off into the bosom of our fleet below. Everything that ingenuity or experience could devise for the successful accomplishment of this object was executed; and, fitted out with everything that the brain of man could plan, the fleet started on their perilous journey. It was about eight o'clock in the evening. The Benton, Cincinnati and Louisville went down ahead of the expedition and engaged the upper batteries, while swiftly and silently after them came the majestic ocean vessels of Farragut's fleet. The Iroquois was the first to pass the point leading by a few hundred yards only, the Oneida; next came the sloop-of-war Richmond, twenty-two guns, the gunboats Penola, Wissahicon and Wenona, while the rear was brought up by the flag-ship Hartford. The Benton and her associates, which had been keeping up an incessant cannonade for some fifteen minutes, now ceased, to let the fleet by. Some five minutes elapsed and not a sound was heard, when at once a most deafening roar which seemed to shake the very foundation of the earth, announced the combat as opened. This roar is followed by another and another, until the whole sky is lit up with the flashing of guns, and the air fairly trembles with the tremendous reverberations. The peals at last came in such rapid succession that there was no distinguishing them, the air is impregnated with a sickening sulphurous vapor, the echo catches up the roar and repeats it ten fold. To add to the scene, a large fire breaks out in Vicksburg, which casts a lurid glare over the whole horizon. The scene was one of terrific grandeur, and will never be effaced from the minds of those that saw it. At this juncture of affairs a low, black mass rushes by the iron-clads, and rounds the point. It is the captured rebel ram Sumter, who, like the roaring lion is bent on mischief. The cannonading grows weaker and weaker, and at last only an occasional shot is heard. The iron-clads turned to their old anchoring ground up the river and a messenger is sent across the point to ascertain the result. This report dashes the hopes of every one. *The Arkansas could not be found.* Being of a dirty mud color, she had laid in close to the bank and had there defied detection. Our fire had, however, silenced every battery which was worked. Vicksburg had been taken, but the victory was barren because it could not be followed up. Nearly all the vessels got hit, but very little damage was done by the rebel fire. One or two men killed and twenty or more wounded, comprised the list of casualties. The Sumter was slightly disabled. So much for Farragut; now for Davis.

Appreciating the danger to which his fleet was exposed by the neighborhood of such a customer, Flag Officer Davis determined to see what the iron clads could do towards the riddance of this floating monster. His preparations were carried on with the greatest of secrecy, but an intelligent observer could easily detect "something in the wind," from the operations in the fleet yesterday. The Essex coaled up. A hay barge was taken along side the ram Queen of the West. The Carondelet, which was about leaving for Cairo for repairs, came to anchor quietly out in the stream. These were all sure signs of "suthin up." At about dusk yesterday evening the flag officer visited every vessel in the fleet, and soon it began to be currently reported that another attempt was to be made on the ram. This was hailed with joy, for with the removal of the Arkansas goes also tons of anxiety, uneasiness and fear. A vessel which defiantly sustained such a pounding as she received while running the blockade, may well excite dread and anxiety, and the fears, alas! were too well grounded. Three o'clock this morning found the whole fleet under way, steam up and ready for action. The moon, now far gone on its last quarter, cast a kind of ghostly light on land and water, but even its feeble rays sufficed to discover the Benton slowly moving out from the rest of the fleet, and dropping down stream. The Louisville pushed out from the crowd and followed her. After dropping down some distance they are joined by the Cincinnati, which had been doing picket duty near the point, when all three stood boldly down stream. Day just breaks as they reach the point, but was Aurora ever ushered in so before? Bang, bang! go the rebel batteries, and two big rifle shell come screaming through the air. Our boats now open, but not in as animated a manner as heretofore. Evidently something else is on the tapis; and here it comes, too. Looming largely up through the gray mist of the opening day, puffing out huge volumes of dense, black smoke from her chimneys, comes the Essex, as grim and savage a looking warrior as treads the water. She stops not with us, but pushes swiftly and silently past. She rounds the point in full view of the rebel batteries, and heads directly for them. Upon her appearance they cease firing; they are evidently saving their powder till they are sure of its execution. Our boats also ceased, and a painful and ominous silence reigns supreme, each party evidently satisfied to wait the result. It is a moment of intense interest. On rushes the Essex, into the very jaws of death, as it were. Long lines of dark batteries frown down upon her from both river side and hill top; but fearlessly she pushes on, every revolution of her wheel taking her nearer and nearer. The silence cannot last much longer, and true it is. One long, bright flash leaps up into the air, a thundering roar, and the water is fairly plowed up around the devoted boat; but she has not been crippled, for steadily she proceeds on. Shot after shot strikes in the water around her, but the distance is too great to ascertain if she has been hurt, and at last we lose sight of her altogether, as she rounds another point. But here comes something new. The ram Queen of the West, with hay bales piled high up in front of her, comes swiftly down the river and past us, to represent the ram fleet in this undertaking. Soon as she comes in sight, the rebels throw a perfect shower of shot and shell at her, but, like a thing with a charmed life, she pursues the even tenor of her way, and is soon around the point and out of our sight. The batteries now turn their attention to us, and for ten minutes the shells fly quite lively. The rebels seem to pay particular attention to the Cincinnati, for while the other boats escaped with but a shot apiece she was struck six times; her launch shot away, dispensary turned upside down by a ball; hammock nettings splintered; bag rack shot to pieces, and finally a ball passed through her escape pipe filling the ship with the hot vapor, besides injuring the machinery. Seeing the condition of the Cincinnati the Benton led the way up the river to the old anchoring ground. Not a man on the ironclads was killed. News soon came across the narrow neck of land. Judge of our astonishment when it turned out that the Arkansas, *unhurt*, laid at her old moorings. The Essex ran alongside of her and fought her *twenty minutes*, tried to board her but was driven back by sharpshooters and scalding water. Belted away at her with balls and shell, grape and canister, but to no effect. At this juncture of affairs the Queen of the West came on to the ground, when the Essex withdrew to give her a chance. The Queen cracked on steam and struck the Arkansas a terrible blow on the port bow, but did not even faze her, when the Queen backed out and stood up stream for home. She was struck several times but is not materially damaged. The Essex had only one man killed and three seriously wounded. Her escape is miraculous. No more at present as the mail tug is coming. Next time I hope I can tell you how our great "bugbear" was taken. Farragut's fleet is ordered to Mobile.

L. L. H.

Republican State Convention at St. Paul—Lieutenant Governor Donnelly Nominated.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST PAUL, MINN., July 31, 1862.

At no time was the intelligence and patriotism of a community better represented than in the convention held yesterday in this city. Though representing but one congressional district, it was a fair exponent of a great party.

At 12 o'clock the delegates assembled at Ingersoll's Hall and at 3 o'clock, such was its unanimity that the convention adjourned.

Hon. H. W. Burt was chosen president of the present organization. His address was effective, asking of the party a vigorous, active and determined patriotism.

The resolutions adopted were of a kindred character. The Union must be preserved. All means necessary, used; the war prosecuted with vigor; the administration sustained; no guarding of rebel property.

The confiscation act was hailed with pleasure as an evidence of decided action. It was the "ax laid at the root of the tree." The homestead bill was a measure eminently wise and the interests of the great West thereby best subserved.

The candidates were then nominated. Hon. Q. Smith and Lieut. Gov. Donnelly. The name of the former was soon withdrawn and the latter was nominated by acclamation. He accepted in a patriotic speech, and the former being called upon, followed in a thorough-going and decided protest against secession sympathy and dilatory policy.

There is another war meeting to-night.

E. B. S.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

A Brief Record of Guerilla Operations in Missouri—Stirring Times in the Interior—Evil Effects of the Modified Orders Concerning State Militia—A Rare Politico-Military Quarrel—Frightened Bankers—Railroads Shelling Out, Etc., Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 4, 1862.

The record of guerilla operations in Missouri, during the past week, would fill a half-dozen columns of the TRIBUNE, if mentioned in detail. The same record would comprise accounts of murders, robberies, dastardly outrages on unarmed men, assaults on defenseless women, arson, assassination, and stories of devastation of all degrees of horror. A perfect reign of terror prevails in some counties, and the cold-blooded deeds of bushwhackers, related by correspondents and sufferers, are enough to make one's hair stand on end. The scene of the chief barbarities and most important guerilla operations is in North Missouri, where Porter, Poindexter, Dunn, Tom Stacy, Si Gorden, Colt, and other guerilla captains, are at the head of large gangs of rebels, committing all sorts of outrages and apparently defying the Union forces at every point. To follow the movements of either gang is next to an impossibility. These guerillas have a wonderful knack of appearing and disappearing at unexpected points. Porter, only a week ago, was defeated in an engagement with Merrill's horse, a detachment of the 3d Iowa cavalry, and 9th battalion of State militia, near Fulton, in Calloway county. He fled to the eastward, and the next we hear of him he crosses the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad track near Hunnewell. Poindexter, at the same time, fled to the westward, and yet on Saturday he crossed the North Missouri railroad, near Renick, with 900 men. Col. Guitar, with several hundred cavalry, are on the trail after the rebels, and it is really probable that he may keep the rascals constantly moving. The following are a few of the items respecting guerillas which have come to hand:

On Wednesday sixty rebels headed by John Merrick, late of Price's army, entered the town of Carrolton, Carroll county, and destroyed the types and presses of the Carrolton *Democrat* office and left town. The same gang robbed the farmers in the vicinity of all the horses they could gather.

Four soldiers belonging to the State militia while posting hand bills, calling on the people to enroll their names as required by Gen. Schofield's orders, were fired upon. Two were wounded, and the other two were finally captured in a neighboring house. As they have not been heard from it is supposed their captors killed them.

A steamboat was stopped on the Missouri River at Moberly's Landing, Chariton county, on Thursday night and were compelled to cross by a large number of rebels from the south to the north bank of the river.

A guerilla band headed by one Joe Thompson entered Paris, the county seat of Monroe county, on Wednesday, cut down the American flag, arrested all the county officers, released a bushwhacker from the county jail, robbed the court records of all indictments for military offenses, and then robbed stores in the village of property worth several hundred dollars. The next morning Col. McNeil, with cavalry and flying artillery, arrived at Paris and on Friday Major Caldwell and others passed through the same town with a large force in pursuit of the rebels.

Several towns along the Missouri River have lately been visited by guerillas in the most daring manner. Among the rest the town of Rockport, Boone county, was seized by guerillas, and only evacuated when the rebels had helped themselves to everything they wanted. Three Missouri River steamers were stopped between Booneville and Arrow Rock on one day last week. There were government stores on one boat, but they were left untouched. On another boat there was powder destined for Fort Leavenworth, but the rebels did not discover it. They took a few groceries and boots and departed.

The fiend-like malice of these rebel guerillas can be imagined from the circumstance that on Thursday a soldier belonging to Col. Guitar's battalion escorting a wagon load of wounded men from New Bloomfield to Jefferson City was fired upon from the bushes and killed.

The mail wagon, running between Mexico and Fulton, was stopped on the 29th ult., and the horses and mail stolen. The mail bag was unceremoniously ripped open in the presence of the passengers, and letters over-hauled by all who chose to dip in.

Three notorious bushwhackers are reported as killed in a late engagement with federal cavalry. Their names are Tom Stacy, Dave Davenport and Conn Bashore. Davenport was mortally wounded at the fight at Cherry Grove and it was impossible for him to recover.

According to the Paris *Morning Mercury*, the strongest secession paper published in any Border Slave State, Price arrived in Arkansas on his way to Missouri, on the 18th. Meg, "his boy," writes that the "old man" is well and ready for the federals.

Westport, Mo., was visited and captured by a party of *six* guerillas, on Wednesday night, headed by the notorious Up Hays. The American flag was cut down and a German soldier shot. Several stores were robbed and the rebels then left. A company of State militia rode into town shortly after and started immediately in pursuit of the guerillas. The Union men of that town ought to be presented with a medal for their bravery.

Two trains of wagons bound from Kansas City to New Mexico, were overhauled last week within eight miles of Kansas City and robbed. In one instance a teamster was shot.

Steelville, the county-seat of Crawford county, near the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, was captured by two hundred guerillas on Thursday morning, and the stars and stripes pulled down from the court house and trampled upon.

From the above items, which constitute only a few of the reports of guerilla movements which have reached us, your readers can judge for themselves what a desirable country for farming operations the interior of Missouri is at the present time. It is due to our cavalry, both the volunteer force from other States and the State militia men, to remark that they have been and are still hard at work trying to repress these outbreaks. The same result has thus far shown itself in every engagement with the rebels—they have been badly whipped by the Union troops. But fighting is not their game—robbery is—and until they concentrate several thousand strong they will avoid a fight whenever it is possible.

Should you inquire the reason of this, simultaneous attack in all parts of the State, it will be found in the general order issued by Gen. Schofield for the enrollment of the State militia, and the course subsequently pursued. All of the evil effects and none of the good effects have been experienced since that order was first issued. Thousands of rebel sympathizers, who fancied that the enrollment meant drafting, preferred to join guerillas than to fight on our side. Hundreds of others, together with many reputed Union men, have left the State to avoid the proposed drafting. These are the evil effects. The modified orders dividing the militia enrolled as ordered into three classes, and allowing any person to buy an exemption for ten dollars, completely nullified the first order. The Union men held back, preferring to pay ten dollars to joining a company. Hence it is that while the rebels have received large accessions from fear of the enrollment order, the Union men are not enrolled, and there is no ready force at hand to meet the pressing demand for troops to put down the newly formed guerilla parties. In this way none of the good results, which might have flowed from the original order, have been secured.

A rare quarrel is on hand—many of the Germans indirectly accuse Frank P. Blair, Jr., of trying to subserve political ends by raising a brigade of troops. The *Westliche Post*, a German paper, lately intimated in the broadest terms that Col. Blair was recruiting for the November election, while obtaining men for his brigade. The *Democrat*, in its daily "Spirit of the German Press" copied this editorial slur. The friends of Blair took it in high dudgeon, and on Saturday last, according to the *Westliche Post*, threatened to clean out that establishment. The *Post* proprietors applied for military protection and received it. The same afternoon officers of the new regiments of Blair's brigade held a meeting and resolved that the course of the *Post* hindered the recruiting service, and that the *Democrat* should be censured for publishing translations of such articles as reflected on Colonel Blair. These officers had the execrable taste to declare that their wishes *shall* be respected, and to threaten instantly to suppress any paper which may say a word calculated to retard recruiting—which means that any paper saying aught against Col. Blair ought to be squelched, and the Blair organ (the *Union*) appears this morning with a column and a half article with a sensation heading professing to show that *Westliche Post*, and the *Democrat* having been trying to excite a riot against somebody. The attempt is a palpable failure and the result will be to still further alienate the Germans from Col. Blair, and to retard enlistments among the Germans in this city to an injurious extent. The quarrel is an unfortunate one and its results cannot fail to prove still more so.

Nearly all of the branch banks having coin or funds deposited in the interior, have caused the same to be brought to this city. The coin belonging to the banks at Canton, Boonville, Fulton, Kansas City, Springfield, Cape Girardeau, Warsaw, and other points, is now at St. Louis.

The North Missouri Railroad has agreed to give $1,000 to each regiment which may be raised for the United States service in Missouri hereafter, and the funds have been set aside for that object. The Iron Mountain railroad company has given $500 for the bounty funds.

The ten dollar order excited such general condemnation throughout the country that Gen. Schofield has revoked it. A new order says that no disloyal person shall be subject to militia duty. This will doubtless increase the number of secessionists, but when the people have divided and shown their hands on this question, a sledge hammer order will be issued to regulate the secessionists. Referring to this order, the following conversation took place on the street to-day:

Union man to secession acquaintance—I see you are not subject to military duty, because of your secession sympathies.

Secessionist—Why, no; I've got you on the hip, there.

Union Man—Yes, you are allowed to stay at home, and so are the niggers. You and the niggers are on an equality in this respect. (Exit secessionist disgusted.)

The number of recruits enrolled for the new regiments to be raised in Missouri has steadily increased during the week. Nightly meetings have been held to stir up the people.

The excitement among the Irish relative to British protection has entirely subsided.

The Confiscation and Emancipation Act.

[OFFICIAL COPY.]

An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or at the discretion of the court he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have, or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the support of the army of the United States, is to say:

First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the government of the United States;

Secondly, of any person hereafter acting as president, vice president, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called confederate states or America;

Thirdly, of any person acting as governor of a state, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any of the so-called confederate states of America;

Fourthly, of any person who having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called confederate states of America;

Fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or municipal in its name or character: *Provided*, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described, shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the constitution of the so-called confederate States.

Sixthly, of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory in the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and all sales, transfers, or conveyance of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the president of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the president to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any of such property after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any territorial court, or in the United States district court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same if movable may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases, and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals hereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion; and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the president is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings make orders and decrees, issue process and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect—Approved July 17th, 1862.

Militia Law of Illinois.

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly;

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall be composed of all free white male, able bodied citizens thereof, who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; and for the purposes of this act permanent residents shall be deemed citizens.

SEC. 2. As soon as may be after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the assessors of townships, in counties having township organization, to make a complete list of all persons in their respective townships, subject to military duty under this act, one copy of which, duly certified, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk of said county; and said return shall be made before the first day of August next.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the assessors in counties not having township organization, to make a like complete list of all persons subject to military duty as aforesaid, in their respective counties, and cause the same to be recorded in the office of the county clerks of their respective counties as soon as may be, and by the first day of August next.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the county clerks, on receipt of the aforesaid lists, forthwith to forward a certified copy of said list to the adjutant general of this state, who shall cause the same to be filed in his office.

SEC. 5. Said lists shall be annually corrected by said assessors, at the time of making their annual assessments; copies of which shall be duly certified, forwarded and filed as aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The said militia shall be divided into two classes, first, the *voluntary*, and secondly, the *reserve*.

SEC. 2. The first class shall consist of those who voluntarily organize themselves into companies, of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred members each, and who shall have a uniform and shall elect officers and assemble for drill and purposes of military discipline, not less than four days in each year, and who shall be furnished with arms and equipments by the state, and be first subject to call or draft into service at the requisition of the governor.

SEC. 3. The second class shall consist of those who do not organize themselves into companies as aforesaid, and shall also be subject to draft, or called into service.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The company shall elect their own officers by ballot, who shall appoint the non-commissioned officers of their respective companies, and the companies shall, by vote, select their place for drill, and shall hold special drill on call of the captain or vote of the company.

SEC. 2. Whenever, in the opinion of the governor of the state, the public good requires, he shall, by order, direct the said volunteer companies so organized, to form into regiments of not less than five nor more than ten companies each, and to that end shall designate in such order the several companies which shall form the respective regiments, and the time and place when and where the said companies shall convene for the purpose of electing regimental officers, at which time and place the said companies shall proceed to elect by ballot, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major, for each of their respective regiments, and said regimental officers so elected shall have the appointment of their staff.

SEC. 3. Captains and lieutenants of companies, and the elective officers of regiments, shall be commissioned by the governor for the period of six years from the date of their election, respectively.

SEC. 4. Volunteer militia shall serve for term of six years, unless discharged by age or other legal disability, and shall ever afterwards be free from involuntary military duty, except in case of war or invasion, and shall, during said service, be free and exempt from personal highway tax and from serving as jurors.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The said assessors shall receive for their services in making the list mentioned in sections two and three in article first of this act, the sum of one cent per name contained in said list first to be made, to be paid them out of the treasury of the state.

SEC. 2. If any assessor or county clerk shall willfully refuse or neglect to perform the duties, or any of them, imposed by this act, he shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be removed from office, and shall not thereafter hold any office of honor or profit in this state for five years after such conviction.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The governor, if companies so organize and volunteer, may commission the officers of and recognize the organization of artillery companies, companies of cavalry, companies of sappers and miners, and an ambulance corps, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. There shall be filed and kept in the adjutant general's office, of this state, a complete roll of each of the companies organized under the provisions of this act, and the record of the date of the organization of such company, and of the enlistment of each member thereof.

SEC. 3. Said roll shall be made annually by the officers of each company, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the adjutant general's office of this state, and the same shall be kept on file in his office.

SEC. 4. A record of the date of all commissions granted under this act shall be kept in the adjutant general's office, and commissioned officers shall have rank according to the date of their respective commissions.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Officers and members of volunteer companies elected under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to the orders of officers of the militia of this state not organized under this act.

SEC. 7. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, May 3, 1861.

☞ The Machias (Me.) *Republican* tells a story which it is illustrative of this very fast age. A notorious secessionist in that locality was a member of the Legislature eight years ago, and was then twenty-nine years of age, according to his own showing. On the enlistment roll of his town his age now stands at forty-four years and nine months! This is indeed a sample of fast living.

Military.

TAYLOR'S BATTERY.—Recruits wanted for Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, now in camp at Memphis, Tenn. This Battery has been in service fourteen months, and ranks among the most honored in the Army. It now needs a few men, which, at this time of general enlistment and liberal bounties, ought to be enrolled at once. Office No. 10 Clark street. Lieut. THEODORE P. ROBERTS, Recruiting Officer. au5 t251 1w

ATTENTION! WATERHOUSES' BATTERY.—Twenty-five good men wanted to fill up this Battery, now at Memphis. The enemy have concluded they have'nt captured us yet, and we have concluded they won't. Good inducements are offered. Recruiting office, 72 Randolph street. A. W. WOODWARD, Lieutenant and Recruiting Office. au5-t286-1w

HEADQUARTERS 57th REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS. IN CAMP NEAR CORINTH, July 29th, 1862. In compliance with General Order No. 4, all absentees from 57th Regiment Illinois Volunteers are hereby ordered to Report to their Regiment within twenty-five (25) days from date thereof, or be considered Deserters. All men absent on Furlough will report at the expiration of same. Per order, F. J. HURLBUT, Lieut. Col. Commanding, 57th Reg't Ill. Vol. au5-t253-5t

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS. HEADQUARTERS 19TH ILLINOIS, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., —, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 39. All commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates belonging to the 19th regiment Illinois volunteers who are now away from their respective companies, except those who have a Surgeon's certificate of disability, (which must be subsequent to the date of this order) or are on regularly detailed or detached service, will report to these headquarters within ten days of the date of the publishment of this order. Those failing to comply with this order will be treated as deserters, and their names published as such. This order will be carried out to the letter. By order of F. HARDING, Major Commanding. M. D. TEMPLE, A. Adjutant. August 4, 1862.—aug4-t340-10t

BERDAN'S UNITED STATES SHARP SHOOTERS. A chance now in this brilliant corps. Capt. W. H. Horton having been detailed by order of Gen. McClellan to recruit for this Regiment, has opened an office in this city. The only Recruiting Office for this branch in the West. Berdan's men are too well known of fame to need much detail. They have been in all the battles on the peninsula, and by their skill and discipline have been voted amongst "rebs," and at home. Pay commences at time of enlistment. ADVANCE MONEY, as authorized by Government, paid to recruits when mustered in. $25.00 of the bounty and one month's pay paid in advance. SHARPE'S (Breech Loading) RIFLES, equipments and clothing furnished immediately on joining regiment. THIS CORPS IS EXEMPT FROM ALL FATIGUE DUTY. None enlisted to go into camps of Instruction. Office now open at 83 Randolph street. Post Office Box 3888. CAPT. W. H. HORTON, 1st Regiment Berdan's U S S S. jy31 t253-2w

"BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT," CHICAGO. CAPTAIN A. S. CHADBOURNE'S COMPANY. A few more volunteers wanted for this crack Company, which is attached to the above Regiment. Good stout men who want to enlist will apply without delay. Men in the country who wish to join this Company will pay their railroad fare, taking a receipt for the same, and the AMOUNT WILL BE REFUNDED to them here on enlistment. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS cash in hand paid to each volunteer when the Regiment is mustered in. Fall in, boys! Recruiting Office in tent, southeast corner of Court House square. jy30-t[illegible]

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION. Wanted immediately for the MARINE ARTILLERY, Seamen, Boatmen, Ordinary Seamen and Riflemen. For the Naval Expedition under command of W. A. HOWARD, New York. Pay the same as the Navy for Seamen. Riflemen and Landsmen same as Infantry. All have the benefit of prize money, and the addition of a complete outfit, And $100 Bounty at the expiration of the service, three years or the war. $25 of the bounty money to be paid in advance on joining the Regiment. Also, Pensions and Prize Money. List of clothing for Marine Artillery:—1 Long Pea Jacket, 1 Blue Cloth Pea Jacket, 2 pairs Duck Trowsers, 1 Black Silk Handkerchief, 1 pair Long Stockings, 1 pair Blue Cloth Trowsers, 1 pair blue Satinet Trowsers, 1 pair Boots, 1 pair Shoes, 1 Blue Cap, 2 pair Drawers, 2 flannel Shirts, 2 Linen Frocks, 2 Blankets, 1 Mattress, 1 Glazed Hat. Landsmen joining this corps have nothing to do with working the vessel. They will be employed as riflemen and heavy artillery. No knapsacks to carry or long marches. This is one of the most desirable corps to join in the service. Apply to CAPT. C. D. WILLIAMS, Recruiting Officer, corner of Lake and Market street, near the bridge. jy 9-t[illegible]

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 71st, and all other new Regiments, will find it to their interest in purchasing outfits to call on E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs,) OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. Sword Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, Pistols, Cartridges, and everything else needed of the best quality and cheapest in market. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st. up stairs jy21

General Notices.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN AND MANITOWOC.—A first class Steamer leaves Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush street Bridge, Every Morning, at 9 o'clock. Connecting at Milwaukee with Detroit and Milwaukee Steamships for Grand Haven; also, with Railroads for St. Paul. Fare to St. Paul and all points on the Upper Mississippi One Dollar less than by any other route.

Fare from Chicago to	1st Class.	2d Class.
Kenosha	$1.00	50c.
Racine	1.25	75c.
Milwaukee	1.50	$1.00.
Grand Haven	3.00	2.50.

First Class includes Meals and Berth. jy23-t45-2w A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

A. F. BUSCHICK, Practical Machinist and Draftsman, will make Drawings for Machinery of all descriptions, and offers his services to those wishing to secure Patent Rights, Specifications, Drawings, and Models made to order. Office at the Marine Boiler Works, Michigan street, between Wells and Franklin street, Chicago, Ill. jy31-t[illegible]-1m

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS. CHICAGO, July 30, 1862. By an addition to the Rules and Regulations of the Board, adopted at a meeting held the 18th inst., the Directors were authorized to establish a rate of commission for the purchase and sale of property by the members of the Association as in their judgment are right and reasonable; and Any Member Violating such Rules either directly or indirectly in Over or Under charging shall be liable to expulsion in a manner and form as proved. The rules adopted by the Board of Directors, at a meeting held Tuesday evening, 29th inst., to go into effect on the 1st day of August next, are as follows: COMMISSION FOR SELLING. On all grain received by Railroad ... 1c per bu. On all grain received by Canal, except wheat, not less than ½c nor more than ... per bu. On wheat received by Canal ... 1c per bu. A broker shall be allowed [illegible] members of the Board of Trade, except a regular commission. [illegible] S. CATLIN, Secy.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of July 8th, 1862, No. 11,588 drew $100,000; No. 21,840 drew $50,000; No. [illegible] drew $25,000; No. [illegible] drew $10,000. In drawing of July [illegible], No. 11,133 drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; No. 15,211 drew $10,000. [illegible] the five capitals. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. au2-t[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—By a lad of seventeen years, a situation in a first-class Law Office, or Bank or Insurance Office. Address "H.," at this office. au5-t[illegible]

WANTED—A Clerk for a Sutler's Store in a Regiment now in the field. Apply 23 North Clark street. au5-t[illegible]

WANTED—A suit of Furnished Rooms, with Board for a man and wife in a private family. North Side preferred, east of Clark and south of Superior streets. Address "H. S.," P. O. Box 2177. au5 t[illegible]-1w

WANTED—To Rent a small House (not less than six rooms), east of Clark and north of Van Buren streets; east of State street preferred. Possession wanted by the 15th inst. or 1st of September. Rent must be moderate. Address P. O. Box 2033. au5-t[illegible]

WANTED.—We wish to go out of the Commission Business, and would say, that we have on hand, at our old stand, 244 South Water street, a large stock of [illegible], Scales, Desks, &c., and a fair amount of business, which we will turn over to some party. Any person or persons looking for such a chance, will do well to address immediately Post Office Box 4475. au5-t[illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a young man from Indiana in a Wholesale Grocery Store. References here and in Indiana. Address "G," through Post Office. au5-t[illegible]-1w

WANTED—A Scandinavian or Colored Girl, capable of doing the work for a small family. Inquire at 22 West Throop street, near Madison street. au5-t[illegible]

WANTED—A pleasant boarding place for a gentleman, wife, child and girl, on the South Side, east of State street. Good tenants may be found by addressing Post Office Box 3081, Chicago. au4-t[illegible]

WANTED—A good second hand Top Buggy, for which cash will be paid. Address Post Office Box 2031. au4-t[illegible]

WANTED—I want to rent a Cottage containing six or eight rooms. Rent must not be over $12 per month, and within ten minutes walk of the Court House. Address "F. W.," Post Office Box 1836, Chicago. au4-t[illegible]-1w

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Wholesale Drug or Grocery house, by a gentleman of fifteen years experience East. Has traveled long, has a good trade, and valuable business acquaintance in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa Wisconsin and Minnesota. Address "C. P. A.," Post Office Box [illegible]. au4 t[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Dry Goods store, by a young man who has had some experience in Philadelphia. He was one year in the army and rose from the ranks to a commission, and was twice wounded and compelled to leave by failing health. Is able competent and willing to make himself valuable to his employer. Address "C. L. A.," Post Office Box 3856. au4-t[illegible]

WANTED—A Man and Boy. The subscriber wants a man who has had experience in budding trees in the Nursery. The boy to lie. Inquire at 50 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

WANTED—30 Boat Builders and Caulkers at NEW YORK SHIP AND BOAT YARD, South Branch Chicago River, near Twelfth street. N. B.—None but good men need apply and to which steady work will be given. Best wages paid and cash every Saturday. AKHURST & DOUGLAS. au3-t[illegible]-1w

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, a suit of unfurnished rooms in a family who may reside either on Michigan or Wabash avenue, south of Madison street. Reference exchanged. Possession not desired until September 1st. Address Box 594. au1-t[illegible]-1w

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy21-t[illegible]-3m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $190 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 2839, Chicago, Ill. au1-t[illegible]-3m

WANTED—Agents. We are now able fully to supply the very large demand for our valuable articles. All our active, industrious agents are making from $3 to $15 per day. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room No. 9, 119 South Clark street. jy31-t[illegible]-1w

WANTED.—Agents wanted, Local and Traveling, to sell articles of "REAL MERIT," selling rapidly, paying large profits to agents. Warranted to give good satisfaction, or money refunded. Enclose stamp for Circular to P. O. Box 3071, or call at room 2, 99 Dearborn street (up stairs.) CHAS. POWELL & CO. jy30-t[illegible]-2w

WANTED—To Rent a Lot not less than 30x160, (to build a nice Cottage immediately) south of Kinzie street and east of Clinton, north of Harrison street, for not less than ten years, on high sandy soil, good neighborhood. Address, stating terms and location, Post Office Box 698. jy29-t[illegible]-1w

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 15 horse power, together with shafting, &c., now set up at Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower, a horse power and mill for grinding corn. Inquire of W. R. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. jy28-t[illegible]-2w

WANTED—Boot Makers. Three or four good Boot Bottomers, can find steady work and good prices on Sale Work. Also, one or two Fitters at L. CHAPIN & CO'S Wholesale Boot Manufactory, South Bend, Ind. Apply immediately as above. L. CHAPIN & CO. South Bend, Ind., July 20, 1862. jy22-t[illegible]-2w

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP, A Historical Sketch of all the Battles from the fall of Fort Sumter. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Stamps taken. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake st. opposite Tremont House. jy21-t[illegible]-1m

WANTED—To trade, cash and good farming land, in best locations in Illinois and Iowa, for personal property of any kind (except Patent Rights). Address for one month "TRADER," Tribune Office. jy19-t[illegible]-2w

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3345. je1-t[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308. ap28-t[illegible]

WANTED—A German lady, competent to teach the French and German languages is desirous to make an engagement as teacher of these branches. Has some experience in teaching. Only moderate salary required. Best of references given. Address letter to "A." P. O. Box 2296, Chicago, Ill. jy28-t[illegible]

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1659. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25 t[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Suits, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 2[illegible], enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de1-t[illegible]

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our GREAT NEW PATRIOTIC Combination Prize Package, Containing a vast collection of appropriate Stationery suited to the time, of finest quality, superb designs, rich and fashionable jewelry of the latest styles, all arranged on an entirely new principle, which takes wonderfully, sells quick, profits large, business genteel. Send for circular of the above, and also our great Excelsior Package. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street Chicago. je14-t[illegible]

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 30,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Hoods, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will buy one. Secure your township. For circular, with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy16-t[illegible]-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Desirable House. House No. 63 North Sangamon street, between West Lake and Fulton streets, containing eleven rooms, gas and water. Good Stable, Carriage House, &c. Rent only $22 per month. Inquire on premises. au5-t[illegible]

TO RENT—A neat two story House, with or without barn, in one of the most desirable localities of the North Division. The house is in good condition, with modern improvements. Rent low. Apply on the premises, 366 Ohio street, third house east of Rush street. au5-t[illegible]

TO RENT—The Steam Factory situated on the southeast corner of Fulton and Green streets, West Side, now occupied as a Chair Factory, or would sell the same. Also, for sale, the House and Lot adjoining the Factory on the east. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, on the premises, or to A. B. CLARK, No. 163 Randolph street. au1-t[illegible]-1w

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 222 Wabash avenue, on reasonable terms. A very beautiful location. Apply at No. 148 South Water street. jy28-1w

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—The Three story Brick House 25 feet front, No. 48 Jackson street, with gas fixtures, furnace, range, hot and cold water, &c. Barn and carriage house in rear. Possession given when desired. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, 43 Water street. jy24-t[illegible]-2w

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. B. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street. fe15-t[illegible]-1y

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant front rooms at No. 54 Adams street. au1-t[illegible]-1w

BOARDING—Pleasant suites of rooms, with board, can be had at the southeast corner of Aberdeen and Adams street. References exchanged. au1-t[illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family where there are no children, in a newly fitted up house, by applying, with reference, at No. 71 Third avenue, formerly Edina Place, two and a half blocks south of the Post Office. A few day boarders desired. au4-t[illegible]-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family where there are no children, in a newly fitted up house, by applying, with reference, at No. 71 Third avenue, formerly Edina Place, two-and-a-half blocks south of the Post Office. A few day boarders desired.

BOARDING—Desirable day board at No. 80 Wabash avenue. Also, a large front room suitable for two gentlemen. jy31-t[illegible]-1w

BOARDING—With nice pleasant rooms, can be had at 89 Michigan avenue, corner of Lake street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. jy25-t[illegible]-1m

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible] P. O. Box 3702, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE ON TIME—[illegible] Post Office Box 2840.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Buggy and Harness. Can be seen at [illegible] E. PRICE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine Residence, for sale at a bargain. [illegible] House and Lot No. 128 Edina Place [illegible] 157 State street.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine [illegible] Address P. O. Box 3688.

FOR SALE—One Backwith [illegible] for sale for $25 cash [illegible] manufacturer's price. Apply to [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill, [illegible] located on the line of the [illegible] eighty-five miles from Chicago [illegible] Hudson River, Corn Shellers, [illegible] & CO., 30 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine [illegible] corner of Lake and Clark streets.

FOR SALE—Drug Store [illegible] at a great bargain [illegible] good location on the [illegible] E. E. DOANE, No. [illegible] Illinois.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle [illegible] Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis. [illegible] Stock [illegible] large business. [illegible] partnership business [illegible] for sale. Terms liberal [illegible] & CO., on the premises, or [illegible] 77 Kinzie street, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A farm in Illinois [illegible] and a half miles from [illegible] lena and Chicago Union [illegible] The farm contains [illegible] acres and one-half tillable [illegible] two-story and [illegible] cultivation and [illegible] farm will be sold [illegible] house and a few acres [illegible] FLEETWOOD & CO. [illegible]

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One of the most [illegible] vicinity of Chicago [illegible] Park pressed brick, and [illegible] about twelve miles from [illegible] where railroad facilities [illegible] of the city to [illegible] business hours and [illegible] The House is two and a half [illegible] commanding [illegible] Surrounding [illegible] grapes, fruits, large [illegible] raspberries, currants, &c. [illegible] stationary plants usually [illegible] half cash, with credit for the [illegible] Sinclairs, Inquire at No. [illegible] Ill.

Personal.

INFORMATION WANTED—Any one knowing the whereabouts of [illegible] PAYNE, Sr., Sewing Machine M[illegible] confer a favor on [illegible] domicil to J. B. G., Post Office [illegible] S. Payne was living, when leaving [illegible] 208 Illinois street with his family [illegible] door in a hurry last spring [illegible] than twelve months [illegible] feels interested to know what has become [illegible]

PERSONAL.—James C. [illegible] (or any person acquainted with [illegible]) please forward the same to "J. C." [illegible] au1 t[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machine. (INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN [illegible]) Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the HOWE SEWING MACHINE. And from which all other Sewing Machines [illegible] vitality, and to whom all others [illegible] This is the oldest Machine [illegible] 1845), improved from time to time [illegible] in January, 1862. Particularly [illegible] tailoring and manufacturing [illegible] work, carriage trimming, &c. [illegible] range of adaptability to sewing [illegible] duced. Buy the Improved Howe Sewing Machine. And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking needles, no more trouble in sewing from the coarsest material, no [illegible] and a machine that is warranted [illegible] with proper care. ☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and [illegible] Northwestern States, where no [illegible] Circulars, containing full [illegible] can be had on application [illegible] Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 80 Lake street, [illegible] my17-t[illegible]-1y

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE KNOT, DOUBLE LOCK [illegible] make the seams alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced [illegible] Machine is in motion. They have the REVERSIBLE FEED [illegible] which enables the operator [illegible] carry either way [illegible] and fasten the end of seams [illegible] with making a knot by [illegible] Their motions are all POSITIVE [illegible] no springs to get out of order [illegible] simple that the most inexperienced [illegible] them perfectly and with [illegible] NOISELESS, and can be used [illegible] cessary. They are the FASTEST SEWING [illegible] WORLD, making five stitches [illegible] revolution. They oil no dresses. [illegible] the wonder of all, trouble [illegible] ELASTIC, STRENGTH AND [illegible] Agents wanted throughout the [illegible] With a small investment of capital [illegible] sample of work, address W. C. MASON, Western [illegible] 124 Lake street [illegible] 324-t[illegible]-1y

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.] They are the FAVORITES for FAMILIES.—[New York Times.] It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American] [illegible] and Europe. The Machine's PROFITS [illegible] LIFE-TIME. [illegible] An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] its cost may be obtained [illegible] the LOCK-STITCH with the [illegible] using the GLASS-FOOT. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, [illegible] Indiana and [illegible] ☞ Circulars may be had on [illegible]

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office of [illegible] The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company [illegible] a full assortment of Machines [illegible] Each Machine is warranted [illegible] any Machine is warranted [illegible] reduced. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES. $35 TO $110. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT [illegible] LOOP STITCH AND SHUTTLE [illegible] combining in one [illegible] Purchasers [illegible] for them [illegible] HAS PERFECTLY [illegible] ITS FIRM AND [illegible] and not run so [illegible] it is not apt to [illegible] NUM'S AUTOMATIC [illegible] BLIND can sew [illegible] silk, Cotton, Oil [illegible] 122 LAKE STREET. Address L. CORNELL & CO. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED ON [illegible] New York Oysters [illegible] [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW [illegible] o'clock LUNCH [illegible] the way of Wines, Liquors [illegible]

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best [illegible]

Lake View Water Cure, Dr. [illegible]

HEADACHE!—Peak's Head[illegible]

Dr. James, formerly of [illegible]

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder [illegible]

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Planta[illegible]

To the Nervous of both sexes [illegible]

DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, DR. ANDRE, Formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris [illegible] Medal of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French [illegible]

HYGIENO-THERAPEUTIC RE TREAT. [illegible] Treatment of Chronic Diseases [illegible]

BE YE HEALED—Dr. Whittier [illegible]

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure [illegible] WESTERN LINIMENT [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF [illegible] Dr. J. H. McCANN, [illegible]

Female Diseases, &c. [illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheese[illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY [illegible] CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD [illegible] CATARRH IN THE NOSE [illegible]

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL! [illegible] Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y, OF LASALLE. [illegible] NUT SIZE. For Cooking Stoves and Ranges [illegible] Desulphurized Coal. [illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL! [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A [illegible] York, [illegible] twenty-six feet [illegible] Boat House, [illegible] R., P. O. Box 2705, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE ON TIME—[illegible] twenty-five horse power [illegible] new from Foundry. Call at [illegible] Post Office Box 2648, Chicago.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A [illegible] Buggy and Harness. Can be seen [illegible] E. PHOCK, in alley rear of Tremont [illegible] au5-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine Residence [illegible] sale at a bargain, No. 122 South [illegible] taining all the modern improvements [illegible] only $1,000 cash required, balance on long [illegible] House and Lot No. 129 Edina Place, [illegible] $300 per annum,) price $2,300; only [illegible] balance on three years. Apply to PETER [illegible] 125 State street.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine [illegible] table of six horse power, in good [illegible] cheap for cash. Inquire at 23 West [illegible] or address P. O. Box 2682.

FOR SALE—One Buckeye Mower (E. Ball's Patent, of Canton, Ohio,) [illegible] for sale for $75 cash, which is one-half [illegible] facturer's price. Apply to PETER [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill [illegible] good Steam Custom Mill, with three run of [illegible] located on the line of the Illinois Central [illegible] eighty-five miles from Chicago. Has a good [illegible] business, Corn Sheller, &c. Apply to [illegible] & CO., 119 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine [illegible] sale. Inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & [illegible] corner of Lake and Clark streets.

FOR SALE—Drug Store for [illegible] at a great bargain for cash or [illegible] well selected retail stock of Drugs and [illegible] good location on the North side. [illegible] for selling ill health. For further particulars [illegible] R. E. DOANE, No. 173 North Wells Street, [illegible] Illinois.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle [illegible] Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, [illegible] Stock, &c., in complete running order [illegible] large business. The owners wish to [illegible] partnership business, and therefore offer [illegible] for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC [illegible] & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & [illegible] 77 Kinzie street, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A farm in Illinois, 60 miles from Chicago, [illegible] and a half miles from the Marengo Station, on the [illegible] and Chicago Union Railroad. Trains [illegible] day. The farm contains 200 acres of land, [illegible] est and one-half tillable. There is a good [illegible] house on it, 31 feet square, with an addition [illegible] two-story and attic. The tillable land is now [illegible] cultivation and yielded large crops last [illegible] farm will be sold low, easy terms, or exchanged [illegible] house and a few acres of land on the banks [illegible] Hudson River. For particulars inquire of [illegible] FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark [illegible] jy7-[illegible]

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One of the most attractive residences [illegible] vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of [illegible] Park pressed brick, and just completed at a [illegible] $13,000, is offered for sale at a great sacrifice. It is situated in the educational village of [illegible] about twelve miles from Chicago, on the [illegible] where railroad facilities are such as [illegible] men of the city to reside here and [illegible] business hours and where three of the best [illegible] institutions of the Northwest are located, with good public schools, make the location most [illegible] The House is two and a half stories [illegible] commanding eminence, overlooks the [illegible] Surrounding it are twenty acres of [illegible] with a good barn, excellent water, [illegible] grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with a great variety of stationary plants usually cultivated [illegible] This property will be sold at a great [illegible] half cash, with credit for the balance. For [illegible] Business, inquire at No. 229 South Water [illegible] Ill. au5-[illegible] GEORGE F. [illegible]

Personal.

INFORMATION WANTED—Any one knowing the whereabouts of [illegible] PAYNE, sr., Sewing Machine Manufacturer [illegible] confer a favor on giving information of [illegible] domicil to J. B. G., Post Office Box [illegible] S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling [illegible] 206 Illinois street with his family, through [illegible] door in a hurry last spring, forgotten that [illegible] less than twelve months rent. The owner of [illegible] feels interested to know what has become of [illegible] tenant.

PERSONAL.—James C. L[illegible] (or any person acquainted with his whereabouts) will please forward the same to "J. C.," Tribune Office. au5-[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machine,
(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.)
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest or the coarsest fabric, no difficulty in sewing over seams and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machine can be had on application, or sent by mail.

Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 96 Lake street, Chicago. my17-[illegible]-1y

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

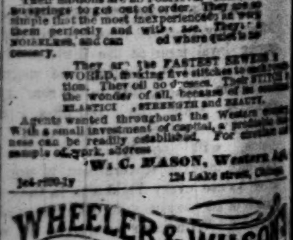
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which is done with making a long and a short stitch, and simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced [illegible] them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can [illegible] ed where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western States. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address

W. C. MASON, Western Agent, 124 Lake street, Chicago.
je4-r390-1y



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune. They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times. It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American. There are [illegible] MACHINES in use in the country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE-TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] (its cost) may be obtained in use—by the [illegible] This is the only Sewing Machine in the [illegible] the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, [illegible] Indiana and Southern Minnesota, [illegible] and 128 Lake street, Chicago. Circulars may be had on application [illegible]

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor [illegible] The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity [illegible] happy to learn that we have in this city an office [illegible] a full assortment of Machines are supplied [illegible] have given and improvements applied to old [illegible] Each Machine is warranted to give BETTER [illegible] than any Machine in market or money refunded. [illegible] reduced. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
IMPROVED
SEWING MACHINES.
$35 TO $110.

Taggart & Farr's Patent, Double Lock [illegible] Stitch; Willcox & Gibbs's Patent Twisted Loop Stitch and Shuttle Stitch Machines [illegible] combining in our stock all the practical [illegible] use. Purchasers can better decide which [illegible] for them by seeing each. Either stitch [illegible] [illegible] 132 LAKE STREET, [illegible] Address L. CORNELL & CO. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE handsomest New York Central Park [illegible] this country; also, a number of family Carriages [illegible] Buggies of different styles; also, one second-hand Buggy, nearly as good as new, which will be sold cheap, at the Novelty Carriage Works, [illegible] au6-[illegible]

SOMETHING NEW—The [illegible] LUNCH [illegible] way of Wines, Liquors and Cigars [illegible]

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st, New York. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy9-e707-1y

Lake View Water Cure, Dr. GULLY'S, is in successful operation. The best place in the West for the treatment of all Chronic or so-called Incurable Diseases. Send for Circular. Address Dr. J. B. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, P. O. Box 3125, Chicago, Ill. jy1-e557-1m

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever go without a Bottle after once using it. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. je27-e470-3m

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 85 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALITY.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. See the testimonials of the medical fraternity, the Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South.

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Consultations inviolable. je13-e139-2m

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder, Tested for 15 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Clothes, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, my13-e464-3m 202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation BITTERS.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are composed of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to the old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., my19-e464-3m 202 Broadway, New York.

To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. je8-e1-1m

DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD,
DR. ANDRE,
Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris,
Formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris
Surgeon Major of the Eastern Army in the Crimea;
Medal of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc

All the above documents and many others on exhibition at the office. Dr. Andre is assisted by Dr. Stratford, from Boston and the different Hospitals of the Union, and for several years doing an extensive family practice in this city and vicinity.

SPECIAL treatment of Urinary and diseases PECULIAR TO WOMAN. All kinds of Surgical Operations skillfully performed.

Drs. A. & S. give to the public all guarantee of their competency to perform all they profess. All letters requiring an answer must contain one postage stamp. IN URGENT CASES enclose $5.00, with full particulars of case, and we shall forward medicine immediately, with full directions. Good accommodations for patients from abroad. All letters must be addressed to DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box [illegible]. Office 134 South Clark street. [illegible]

Dr. Franklin Chavett's Uterine CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 112 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. Post Office Box 225. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty-six years, four of which have been in this city. [illegible]

HYGEIO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT,
Established for the
Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
Entrance, 96 State street.
JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.
Chicago, May, 1862. jy1-e[illegible]-1m

BE YE HEALED—Dr. Whittier 164 South Clark street, can be found from eight in the morning until eight in the evening every day. No charge for consultation. The afflicted will receive a speedy and permanent cure of all Blood Diseases. jy1-e642-1m

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT, For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or individual should be without it. W. HUTCHINGS, je6-[illegible] Sole agent for the West, 84 Dearborn-st

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without the prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,

such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free. se11-w1y

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of these irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent 23 Lake street. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH. ap462-1yr

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May 9th, June 27th, August 1st, and September 12th. Also, at Joliet, at the National Hotel, on Saturdays May 10th, June 21st, August 2nd, and September 13th. Patients should call early. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address Post Office Box 2975, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ladies and gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cent stamp. my30-r771-3m

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago Ill.

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL! The increasing demand for the excellent Coal now being mined by the

Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y,
OF LA SALLE,

has obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply. I have just opened another Depot for our Coal on the West Side, on Beach street, second yard north of Twelfth street. I have the SELECTED LUMP COAL, just the thing for grates, stoves and steam purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our

NUT SIZE,
For Cooking Stoves and Ranges,

which is being used by many families in our city, and is pronounced by all as good as any other Coal. I would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others interested to our

Desulphurized Coal,

which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I offer it, to any Eastern Soft Coals. Let consumers come and see and learn what we have, and I am satisfied they will find just what they want at a price [illegible] per ton less than any other coal in this market. Orders for any quantity left at any of my Yards, on the North side, foot of La Salle, and on the West Side, on Beach street, will be attended to.

S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!—The [illegible] Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin [illegible] Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their [illegible] and Range Coals at ruling prices; freight [illegible] charges added. They mine all their own Coal, [illegible] can sell the same cheaper than Anthracite Coal [illegible] brought from any other source. Brewers, [illegible] and Country Dealers' attention is called to the [illegible] Lehigh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chip [illegible] all other Coals kept and sold at lowest [illegible] at Madison street bridge, [illegible] Post Office Box 2157. ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND SAIL MAKERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage,
205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells.

Have the largest and best assortment in the west of MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Hemp CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting.

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels. BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
Of Every Description.

We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the

SIBLEY TENT,
Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles,
AWNINGS,
Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.

We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. To make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c. with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago. je17-[illegible]

G. HUBBARD, | J. S. TURNER, | G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of

Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.

Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wool Sacking.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!!

Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
my3-r27-6m 209 South Water street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p319-1y] G. M. HARDENBERGH

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street	New York.
43 Lake street	Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak	Philadelphia.
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15-p338-1y

Co-Partnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. A Co-Partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business, under the firm name of Jones, Culbertson & Co.

DANIEL A. JONES,
CHAS. M. CULBERTSON,
ANDREW J. DENISON.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1862. au2-[illegible]-1w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall.

JOHN CLARK,
PAUL JONES.

The Produce Commission Business will be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co.

JOHN CLARK,
my16-[illegible] PAUL JONES.

Educational.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE. Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M. President. Best sustained College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study.

Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught,

FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commences Sept. 2d. Send to the President for a Catalogue.

au1-[illegible]-1m M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

AURORA INSTITUTE AND CLARK SEMINARY.
Fall Term opens August 25th.

It is one of the most successful schools in the West, and fully entitled to the large patronage it has received. It has a large and able corps of teachers, and is located in one of the healthiest and most pleasant towns in Illinois. The standard of scholarship is high, the building the finest of the kind in the State. The female department offers special inducements. Expenses vary from $120 to $200 per year, according to the studies. Liberal discounts to clergymen. For Circulars address Rev. G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Illinois. jy9-s113-1m

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d 1862, with regular Collegiate Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $120 000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets, also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniform. TERMS—$150 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill. [illegible]

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, D. D., and daughters, will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, with ample arrangements for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. For circulars, and all desirable information, address the undersigned B. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, Ill., July 8, 1862. jy3-[illegible]

Dentists.

DENTAL,
DR. GODFREY.
(Recently Parmly & Godfrey, New Orleans) may be consulted at No. 169 Lake street, from 8 till 5, daily. jy17-s868 1m

WM. ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
No. 56 West Randolph Street.
my13-[illegible]-1y

W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,
Office, 95 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices. jy23-[illegible]-3m

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients,

DR. ALLPORT

Will hereafter devote from 10 to 12½ A. M. and from 2½ to 3½ P. M. to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his services in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will, so far as practicable, comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of patients.
Chicago, May 20th, 1862. my23-[illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 6, 1862.

"PRO PATRIA."

[For the Chicago Tribune]

Men of the Union, Ho! On to the rescue,
Our nation, sore wounded, fights on through the day,
Shall the shades of despair settle over our legions?
No, God and our country! up, men and away.
Shall the noblest souls that are struggled in battle,
Be left, without aid, while they grapple the foe,
Shall tyranny conquer, the Union be shattered?
A million strong voices are thundering "No."

Shall the land we should honor and cherish forever,
Be the spoil of the traitor, the harvest of the slave,
Shall the banner of tyrants wave ruthlessly over
"The land of the free and the home of the brave?"
Your answer is, "Never," then on to your duty,
The summons is sounding o'er mountain and plain,
A cry, as for vengeance, shrieks up from the valleys
And red, reeking hills, where our brothers lie, slain.

Oh! reapers go forth from your broad golden acres
Red swathes in the traitors' bold ranks must be made;
Leave the plow in the greensward, far off in the distance,
Dark, bloody and wild shall the furrows be laid,
Wives, mothers, and sisters are cheering you onward,
Though the eyes will grow dim, and the utterance fail,
There's a blessed, God-speed in the clasp of their fingers,
While their white lips press closely to smother the wail.

Down with all factions and party contentions
O, countrymen, statesmen our honor's at stake.
Shall we wait for the issue in careless inaction
Till the strong, beating heart of God's freedom shall break,
The time for "inaction" and valorous speeches
Died out with the hearts that grew cold in the fight.
The Republic, or Anarchy, bondage or freedom,
Choose quickly, what will you? The wrong or the right.

GUY DEANE, Kalamazoo.

FROM GEN. BUELL'S COMMAND.

The Case of Gen. Thomas Wood of Kentucky.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune, Saturday.]

Senator Sumner has received letters from officers serving under Brig. Gen. Wood of Kentucky, from which we take the following extracts. If half of what they say of him be true, he should be cashiered in a trice:

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, Miss., July 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Perhaps you may deem me intrusive, and out of the line of my duty, in addressing to you a line upon a subject which for several months has been a source of annoyance and regret to our regiment, now composing in part Gen. Garfield's brigade of Gen. Thos. Wood's division of the army of the Mississippi.

I have reference to the conduct, personal and official, of Gen. Wood. In the first place, perhaps, without exception, he is the most profane man in the service, regardless of all moral obligation. His inhumanity is proverbial. He is a man without any dignity of character; indeed, he seems to be actuated by no feeling save that of reckless indifference in relation to the comfort and safety of his command.

Again, he lives in open disregard of the "act to make an additional article of war" by employing portions of h' men to arrest and place in custody "fugitives from service."

CAMP ON TOWN CREEK, Ala., July 26, 1862.

The conduct of our general, Wood, is becoming intolerable in this division. No longer ago than last week he with his own hands stripped naked a negro, who made his way into camp, tied him to a tree and whipped him in the most severe and public manner. Indeed his acts seemed to be the studied result of a mind bent on giving aid to the rebels and courting their favor. He is in the daily habit of employing soldiers to apprehend blacks, and detain them, and conveys information of his doings to the rebel owners. Our soldiers are becoming disgusted with his course and discouraged.

CAMP NEAR MORRISVILLE, Ala., July 4, 1862.

I do not wish to find fault with our commanding officer, yet the thought will force itself upon us that many of these slave-catchers whom they admit within the lines act well the part of spies, and carry important information to the enemy. It is almost an hourly occurrence for us to see some person in citizen's dress roaming through our camp in pretended search for runaways, and they are sure to visit the whole camp.

Allow me to relate one instance: Our division, Brig. Gen. Wood, camped at Tuscumbia about the 12th of June, and on the 20th of the same month two companies of the 3d Ohio cavalry were ordered on outpost duty at Russelville, eighteen miles south of Tuscumbia. While there we learned that a lieutenant of the rebel army, a son of a Mr. East (who lived four miles south of Russelville, on the Tuscumbia road), was at home on furlough; also, a son and son-in-law of a Mr. Robinson, who lived in the same neighborhood. We also learned that these young men were in the habit of meeting almost nightly, together with other prominent secessionists of the neighborhood, at the house of Mr. Robinson. Of course, their meetings boded no good to us, and we resolved to break up the nest by making prisoners of the soldiers. Although we failed in this, yet we learned who were our real friends in that neighborhood.

The old man East, and Robinson, and all in the neighborhood, are the most bitter secessionists that I ever saw, and another that I should have mentioned was a Mr. More, another son-in-law of Mr. Robinson.

There is an abundance of proof that these men are secessionists of deepest dye. And now, sir, you can imagine our surprise when we were ordered to camp on Sunday, the 29th, to find these same men, East and More, in our camp searching for runaway slaves. East and More could come into our camp, get all the information they could, and young Robinson and East would carry it to the rebel camp. Again, yesterday, a man from the same neighborhood was looking through our whole camp on the same errand.

Since writing the above, Lieut.-Col. Murray has brought into camp the news that the two companies of the 1st Ohio, who relieved us at Russelville, had been surrounded and nearly all made prisoners. I know not the particulars, but I have no doubt that the plan concocted at this same Robinson's, and by the same precious scamps, and of which a negro told us, was carried out. The waiter overheard what was going on while pouring out the tea at the supper table, and told another negro who walked six miles after doing a hard day's work to let us know of our danger.

The commander of the squadron who relieved us was told of this plot, but he seemed to pay but little attention to it, as he considered the source of information untrustworthy. Dearly has he paid for his pro-slavery obstinacy.

DECATUR, Ala., July 7, 1862.

The sixth division of Gen. Buell's army has found its chief occupation in protecting the property of rebels and evading the last article of war. Whipping negroes in the presence of our brave boys, who are as free men as the generals who whip them, is no uncommon thing. I have an abiding faith in your entire faithfulness and truthfulness, and in your capacity, from your superior standpoint, to "discern the sure promise of the future." But if I believe that the President knew and tolerated all the abuses of this department, not the broadest charity, coupled with that faith, could convince me that there was anything noble in the conduct of the war which that future would reveal.

In the face of such conclusive testimony as yours, I will believe that Mr. Lincoln is ignorant of many of its abominations. The disheartening effects which the course of Brig. Gen. Wood is having upon the brave men under his command are deplorable, and ought to be speedily and surely appreciated and the cause removed. Two men offered to swear that a man who came into our lines was a captain in the confederate army on duty; but when Gen. Wood ascertained that the witnesses were "guilty of a skin not colored like his own" (the difference was very slight), he discharged the accused and abused the officer who interested himself in the arrest, and for doing it upon the statement of men whose testimony was not *evidence*.

The fidelity with which the property of rebels is guarded by our men is most remarkable, and to me is cruel. I have two brothers in the army before Richmond, and while I am here guarding the property of traitors in their absence, they are in Richmond shooting down my brothers. If that is not what Governor Andrew would denominate a tax upon my loyalty, then I know not how to tax it.

The three hundred thousand men called for by President Lincoln ought to be speedily raised, organized and equipped by the States themselves. Then ought the governors of the States to tell the President that these troops were raised "to conquer a peace," and organized and equipped to fight, rather than coax or guard rebels.

Our soldiers are exercised upon the subject of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. That feeling is unanimous among them. Another feeling, not entirely unanimous, but nearly, and most intense, is that one which sees not less the absolute justice than the imperative necessity of emancipation.

This feeling is largely shared by the subordinate officers here, but that sentiment so damaged men's reputations that two or three brigadier generals and a score of colonels only were appointed from that class. They are the salt of the earth.

Casting Dahlgren Guns.

[From the Providence Journal, 29th.]

The Builders' Iron Foundry Company are now making for the navy department 11-inch Dahlgrens, similar to those which are on the Monitor. The pattern is in two parts, being divided longitudinally from breech to muzzle. These are moulded in sections of an iron flask, which weighs eight tons. The patterns are then removed, the mould finished, and the two sections of the flask put together and fastened. The flask is then placed in a pit in a perpendicular position, when it is ready to receive the molten iron. This is prepared in an air furnace of the capacity of twenty-five tons. Much care is required in the selection of the metal, and the combination must be such that the compound shall acquire the greatest possible tenacity. While it is melting, the iron must be carefully watched. It is tested once in thirty minutes. A small quantity is poured into a mould, forming a bar about an inch square. As soon as it cools, it is broken. The grain and color determine the quality and its proper state to pour. As soon as the proper indications are observed, the furnace is tapped and the liquid metal is conveyed into the mould. While it is running, men are stationed along the conductor to watch the stream and intercept any scoria which may form. If these were permitted to flow in, the casting would be imperfect, liable to be honeycombed, as it is termed, which would weaken the casting and cause its rejection at once, or failure when proved. An 11-inch gun was cast Saturday in presence of Capt. Hunt of the ordnance office. So far as was observed, the operation was perfect. It will not be removed from the pit under ten days from the casting, that time being required for the mass to cool and be in a proper condition to handle. The gun as cast weighs sixteen and a half tons; when finished, it will weigh between eight and nine. It is fourteen feet long, thirty-two inches in diameter at the breech and twenty-four at the muzzle.

MORE REBEL ATROCITIES.

A Female Refugee from Montgomery.

The correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Battle Creek, Tenn., gives the story of a Mrs. Vanselver, formerly of Philadelphia, but now from Montgomery, the late traitor capital. She had been doing a fancy dry goods business in that city for two years. She accuses the rebels of fiendish barbarity to our prisoners:

"When they reached Montgomery, the sick ones were left for several hours in the streets, totally uncared for, while the young ladies of Montgomery passed them with the mocking jest and derisive laugh, saying 'Good, good, you Yankee dogs, why didn't you stay at home.' One lady by the name of Bard, a strong secessionist, acted the good Samaritan part. She went into the street, raised several of them and assisted them to one of their own hospitals, provided them food and medicine, and was rendering them every assistance in her power; but this was too much; the vigilance committee called on her and very quietly told her that she must stop. She still persisted, and though one of their kind, was threatened with banishment if she did not desist in all labor of love. She was assisted by a Mrs. Kady, another kind-hearted Nightengale. Every desert has its oasis, so with this Sodom of secession.

COLD BLOODED MURDER OF LIEUT. BLISS.

Many sudden deaths occurred among our men; eighteen died in one single day. She also gave an account of the tragic death of Lieut. Bliss, of the 2nd Michigan artillery. His men were nearly perished [illegible] hunger; he had wandered forth from [illegible] prison in search of something to sustain life. In his ramble he approached the house of a female Samaritan, who had, at times, by bribing the negroes or disguising herself, secretly conveyed food to our men. He was closely followed by one of the provost guards. She was at the window; he made known his errand; she inquired his name; he gave it; "certainly you can," was the answer. She turned into the house and procured it; was returning, when she heard Bliss exclaim:

"'You certainly won't shoot me for trying to keep from starving!' 'Yes, you Yankee ——;' a gun was fired and she reached the window in time to see poor Bliss in his death struggles upon the pavement. Mrs. Vanselver then turned to the guilty murderer, with the expression, 'You wretch, God will hold you guilty for your diabolical act;' he turned coolly away, leaving the dead body of Bliss lying there. The provost marshal was duly notified of the terrible deed, but no further notice was taken of it. A few days afterward the murderer was taken very sick; the ladies of the city vied with each other in restoring him to health. His name is George Sanders, of Perryville, Alabama."

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE PRISONERS.

Food is very scarce, and the bread of the prisoners was made out of meal made by crushing cob and all together. In a former letter I made mention that a negro warned some of our men not to eat the biscuits sent them, as they were poisoned. Mrs. Bard says that a certain lady offered one of the negro cooks $200 to mix arsenic enough in their food to make them sick—not to kill immediately, but by degrees.

HANGING OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN OHIO SOLDIERS.

She also confirms the hanging of the twenty-seven Ohioans who were captured at Atlanta.

Four were hung at midday, the others in the evening. One of them, in his dying struggles, broke the rope and fell, piteously exclaiming, "Oh, my neck—oh, my dear mother;" they gave him a second trial, and, with the sacred name of mother on his lips, our pet soldier was launched into eternity.

They died like true men; they denied not their faith, but uttering prayers for their country, home and friends, passed away, adding another foul crime to the already long catalogue of damning wrongs.

No common soldiers were they. I have seen them on the field of danger; no fear blanched their cheek, no quiver of the muscle, but like true Ohioans they went into the fearful contest to die, if necessary, in defense of their fatherland.

I saw them on the eve of their departure for East Tennessee, to assist her suffering sons in breaking the bonds of the fierce Pharaohs of the South; betrayed and captured, they have fallen.

YANCEY.

A few days ago she saw what she calls the shadow of one Yancey, the great conspirator, who boasted in the streets of Montgomery "that he was willing to drink all the Yankee blood that was shed in the war, for they were too cowardly to fight." He is but a wreck of the Yancey who strutted his brief period in the court of St. James, and, like Polk, Walker, and many others, goes mourning around, whangdoodle-like, in the valleys of Alabama, over the fate of his glorious confederacy, finding relief only at the mouth of a brandy bottle.

So far as other reports have been received, they confirm Mrs. Vanselver's statements, and she offered repeatedly to make oath to them.

The Fine Arts.

[Communicated.]

Art and nature have this alike—while the one, when true, is but a reflection of the other—both kindle the imagination and live sacredly in memory.

Knowing that the beautiful collection of Mr. Healy, so long among us, was soon to be disposed of, we have embraced an opportunity to take a look—fearing it might be the last—of this gallery of the graces, of these memorials of historic men. Could others do as we have done, and looked again upon these graceful and beautiful works, recognizing with familiar figures of men and women well-known and esteemed among us, those of the great historical characters of America—Franklin, Webster and others of scarcely less renown; could they mark the variety of these productions of genius, the rare splendor of the coloring, the exactness of protraiture, the speaking charater of these impersonations, we are well sure, that, like ourselves, they would say "Healy is ours, his works must be our own." Would Vermont surrender her green mountains, or New Hampshire her Monadnock? New York her Niagara, her Trenton Falls, her Catskills? Would the Northwest alienate her prairies, her lovely magnificent lakes, her splendid river scenery, with all the charms of water and land, hill and vale, beautiful outline and vast prospective?

And now it has come that the question is given us—"Shall we give up these treasures of art to go to and grace other more genial and hospitable cities? or shall we garner them here as our own, to delight others, as they have delighted us, and to be the fit beginning of an art collection, such as we have long needed, which shall do honor to our city, and inspire the minds of our youth in all time?" We speak earnestly in this behalf, because the decision is soon to be made and it will be a final one.

For one we say—let us not part with these treasures. If they have hitherto gladdened us they merit the more to be kept and looked at with ever renewing joy; for "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." Even in these times of national trial, when our country's claims are felt and owned as first of all, by all loyal and generous hearts, cannot there be found those who will spare to us these beautiful productions of genius and cultivated art; that their sweet, peaceful and welcome appeals for the beautiful and true may be ever present. For the first time we are offered a rare occasion for commencing a permanent art gallery. It will not, we are sure, be neglected and lost.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at Headquarters 16th United States Infantry, No. 5 Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill., up to 12 o'clock M., the 8th, for furnishing Rations for Troops of the 16th United States Infantry, stationed at Camp ——, near Hyde Park, Ill. For information apply at Headquarters.

WM. J. STEWART,
1st Lieutenant 16th Infantry U. S. A.,
au5-t3 6-8t Acting Assistant C. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, Chicago, July 31st, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 9th day of August, at 12 M., for furnishing this Department with 25,000 Shelter Tents, complete, according to the samples of said tent now at this Office. One fourth the number to be delivered in fifteen days, one half in thirty days, and the whole number within sixty days from the date of Contract.

The names of two good and sufficient sureties must accompany the bids.

The subscriber reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals to be sealed, and endorsed on outside of envelope, "Proposals for Shelter Tents."

J. A. POTTER,
au1-[illegible]-td Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, St. Louis, July 28th, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., August 6th, 1862, for furnishing this Department with

Three Thousand Tons of Hay,

To be delivered as required at the Government Warehouses or any of the Railroad Depots or Steamboat Landings in the City of St. Louis, Mo., free of drayage. The Hay must be first quality Timothy, and well baled.

No bid will be considered unless the bidder is present to respond at the opening of the bids, and each bid must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded him.

Good and sufficient security will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Hay."
jy30-[illegible] 1w R. D. CHAPMAN, A. Q. M.

BRICK SEWERS TO BE BUILT.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE,
CHICAGO August 1st, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M. MONDAY, the 11th inst., for constructing about 1,000 feet of 5 feet, 1,300 feet of 3 feet, 3, [illegible] feet of 4½ feet, and [illegible] feet of 4 feet brick sewers circular in form, eight inches thick, and to be laid in cement.

Proposals will state the price per lineal foot for the work complete, including all materials and labor, except bricks, junction-pipes, and man hole covers, which will be furnished by the Board.

For plans and specifications, inquire at this office, No. 15 Court House.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of all contracts will be required.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all proposals at their discretion.

A bond, the form for which can be obtained at this office, will be required from every bidder, guaranteeing the execution of a contract agreeable with the bid rendered.

By order of the Board.
au1-[illegible]-td A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW
FOR
Pedlars and Travelling Agents,
Pedlars and Travelling Agents.

Call and be convinced that from $10 to as high as $20 per day is being made by those who are now selling this new article. Remember, the sole Agency for the Western States is at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
106 Lake Street.

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street.

TO THE LADIES.
We are receiving large stocks of
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
Hosiery, &c.,
Which will be sold at less than the present rates of importation.
As all classes of goods are daily advancing, customers will find it advantageous to buy soon.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

"BUCK EYE FRUIT JAR."
THE BEST
"SELF-SEALING JAR."
Ever offered to the public. For sale wholesale and retail by
BURLEY & TYRREL,
jy30-1204-1w 48 LAKE STREET.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to
ADVANCE IN VALUE,
While we adhere to the
RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES
Upon our Entire Stock,
WHICH IS BEING
RAPIDLY CLOSED.
CALL IN SEASON.
JONES & CO., 182 South Clark St.
CLOSING SALE OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED
COAL OIL AXLE GREASE.
The Best Article Made.
FULL STOCK IN
BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS
Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade
At Manufacturer's Prices
—AT THE—
LAMP AND OIL STORE OF
POPE & SLOCUM,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 122 Clark St.
[fe12-r61-1y]

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Children's Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
Julip Straws,
Quill and Wood Tooth-picks,
Feather Dusters,
Fly Brushes,
And all goods in the line of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Headquarters for all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE,
Orders respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

IMPROVED
THIMBLE
SKEINS,
For Wagons and Carriages.
The best and strongest made in the United States.
EVERY SKEIN WARRANTED.
Having capacity for 100 sets per day, our facilities are unrivalled, and we CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any first class manufacturer.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Iron Merchants and Manufacturers,
193 and 195 South Water street.
[ap11-p236-1y]

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ap8-p287-1y

GREAT EASTERN.

This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world,

Sea Sickness on board being unknown,
And is strongly recommended to intending passengers.
The Great Eastern will leave

NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL	LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK
Saturday, July 26th,	Calling at Queenstown,
Tuesday, Sept 9th,	Saturday, Aug. 16th,
Saturday, Oct. 25th,	Wednesday, Oct. 1st,
Thursday, Dec. 11th,	Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

FARES:

First Cabin	$95 to $135.
Second Cabin	$70.

Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.

Intermediate	[illegible]
Steerage	[illegible]

On and after the trip of 9th September these fares will be advanced fifteen per cent.

Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent 12 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y. jy16-e741-3m

JUST RECEIVED, PER
STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT.

We are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to all ladies who have not seen this article, that it is made precisely like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, and has a running cord in one edge, by means of which it can be drawn up to any desirable fullness.

It washes and wears well, and is incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also,

CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED
SUTTON & BURKITT,
e2-r839-3m 41 Lasalle street.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A Very Large Assortment
AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
202 Randolph street, Chicago.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.—The best Clothes Wringers now in use, with

Solid Rubber Rollers,

are for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. PECK, Agent for the State of Illinois, at Hovey's Seed Store, 73 Lake street, Chicago. Agents wanted. fe28-[illegible]-1m

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID
FOR
GREASE BUTTER,
By PIERSON & COLLETT, Butter Merchants and Commission Agents 20 Dearborn street. jy13-r780-1m

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
In 6 oz. Bottles, in the form of Powder.

It is entitled to special preference over the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Saratoga and other Mineral Waters, Seidlitz Powders and other similar articles. When taken in the morning regularly, it has an admirable effect on the general system, removes Constipation. Corrects Acidities and Cooling of all Febrile Complaints. For sale in Chicago by Messrs. LORD & SMITH and Messrs. REED & CO., and by most Druggists. Price 35 cents. jy2-[illegible]

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the change of the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Consignments in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets.
[illegible] READ A. WILLIAMS.

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—DR. J. B. WALKER, 117 South Clark street, Chicago, Oculist and Aurist, gives his undivided attention to this important speciality, and performs all operations connected with Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery. Certain diseases of the throat which frequently cause Deafness, and noises in the head will also receive special attention. Examinations free. Post Office Box 2657. [illegible]

SUTLERS AND AGENTS—You will find the Stationery and Gifts in my Union Variety Envelopes worth more by fifty per cent. than those put up by any other dealer. Large and fresh supplies of Union stationery always on hand. Also—maps, charts and Union goods of all descriptions. Address F. A. [illegible], P. O. Box [illegible], corner State and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Send for a circular, enclosing red stamp. jy23-[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale [illegible] Also, Superior Yeast Malt in [illegible] A. S. [illegible] 9 Board of Trade Building. [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

JONES, CULBERTSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 17 Wells street, over Sturges' Bank, Chicago, Illinois. au2-[illegible]

HEWES & BRAUNS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill.
T. W. HEWES. [my16-r639-3m] L. BRAUNS.

PATRICK & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 241 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Advances made on Grain, Flour, Provisions, etc. for sale here, and by our friends in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Liverpool. We refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, Chicago; E. K. Willard Agent Bank of Montreal, Chicago; J. H. Dunham, Esq., Chicago; H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago.
J. T. PATRICK. [jy2-[illegible]] C. T. INGLES

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c.
Warehouse, No. 221 South Water street.
WILLIAM LITTLE. [je5-[illegible]] GEO. A. SACKET.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY commission.
JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID BUEL.
jy25-[illegible]

JACOB J. PERES & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
Cotton Factors, Sugar Brokers, and Wholesale Grocers, 199 Main street, (Webster Block,) Memphis, Tenn. Liberal advances made on consignments. jel [illegible]

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 50 State street. Chicago.

N. B.—In the fruit trade we invite correspondence previous to shipment. There is great choice in the style of packages, and in the routes and time of shipment, &c.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, 220 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin sts., Chicago.
Post Office Box 3007. je5-[illegible]-3m
WM. B. HIBBARD. J. M'ALLISTER. T. W. HALL.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of
PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN,
for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RAPELYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 240 South Water street, Chicago. ap1-[illegible]-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—182 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. je3-1y
F. L. UNDERWOOD, S. L. UNDERWOOD,
BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & Co.
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
279 .... SOUTH WATER STREET.
We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments. da10'61-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-1y

CHAMPION & TODD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits. No. 141 South Water street, Chicago.
W. C. CHAMPION. [my1-p934-3m] JAMES TODD.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by
Wm. A. Brown & Co.,
New York.
ABIEL AKIN. [ap16-p482-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,
Forwarding and Shipping Agents.
Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip.
63 Canal Wharf, Anglin's Wharf,
Montreal. [ap26-p796 6m] Kingston.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Building.
G. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. R. F. LAWRENCE.
ap16-p467-1y

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions, and Produce of all kinds,
FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. R. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-1y

LEE & ANTES,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark.
OLIVER H. LEE. [mh26-[illegible]] CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 186 South Water street, Pomeroy Building. Post Office Drawer 6127, Chicago. References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. ap16-p461-1y

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 132 South Water street, Chicago. ja7 [illegible]-1y

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE
General Commission Merchants,
Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 3 up stairs, Chicago.
A. S. CHADBOURNE. [ja1-n211-6m] G. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts.
Post Office Drawer 6327, Chicago.
F. H. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | F. BALL | GEO. F. COLT
fe20-n147-6m

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
136 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. [je9-1y] M. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap15'61-1y]
M. S. NICHOLS. O. B. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., as Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
218½ South Water Street.
ja29-k880-1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis. my1761-1y
O. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
P. P. GRIFFIN, [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
mh23'62

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1611.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. [au22'61-1y] JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[illegible]

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS
PAPER HANGERS, ETC. ETC.
No. 124 Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc16-1y]

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
BARRETT, POWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS,
And Dealers in
Roofing Material and Coal Tar.
We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Materials with directions for use.
BARRETT'S ROOFING
Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is used in all first class buildings.
Office No. 5 Masonic Temple, Chicago.
[illegible]

THE NEW YACHT
CONSTITUTION,
Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered by responsible parties for a day or evening. Address P. O. Box 3261. my[illegible]

Insurance.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,
$8,500,000.
PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,
$4,000,000.
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,
$3,600,000.
Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,
$1,593,731.31.

The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)

Purchase of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.

Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insurers.

Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by

C. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois.
No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago.

WALTER HAY, M.D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.

E. S. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.
Post Office address Milwaukee.

Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862. Page XXXIV: "And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so [illegible] and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe." au1-[illegible]

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 1 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:

Benj. Lombard,	M. D. Gilman,	Geo W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins,	John V. Farwell,	Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Bolles,	Elias Harwood,	Oliver Whittaker,
James W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
Levi P. Stevens,	D. L. Phillips,	Isaac G. Lombard,
J. Q. Hoyt,	Chas. Chandler,	Thomas Barbour.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. je5-s19-3m

ARCTIC
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
MILLER & WILMARTH,
AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.
au4-[illegible]-1y

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.

I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.

The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 152 Lake street.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. ap10-p[illegible]-1y

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. We are now offering the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices:

	Cents.	Worth	Cents
Shaker Bonnets	25	"	40
Hoop Skirts, 30 springs	75	"	1.25
Ladies Hose	10	"	15
Ladies Fine Hose	12½	"	18¾
Turbans, new style	37½	"	1.25
New Style Bonnets	75	"	1.25
Silk Parasols	75	"	1.25
Spring Bonnet Ribbons	20	"	40
Round Veils	10	"	25
Skirt Braid, wide	7	"	12
Back Combs	10	"	25
Jaconet Setts	25	"	50
Congress Heel Gaiters, silk gore	1.00	"	1.50
Congress Heel Gaiters	85	"	1.25
Misses Heel Gaiters	65	"	1.00
Misses Heel Slippers	50	"	75
Ladies Heel Slippers	75	"	1.00
Ladies Embro'd slippers	60	"	1.00

Splendid lot Spring Cloaks, $1 to $5; fine lots of Flowers, Embroideries, and numerous other bargains, which we are selling at half price at Boyle's Cheap Store, No. 158 South Clark street above Monroe. ap16-[illegible]

War Claims.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS. GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Ia.; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ast. Sec't of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ast. Sec't. of the Treasurer; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago. jy30-[illegible] 3m

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer; P. H. Watson, Esq., As't Sec't. of War; Geo. Harrington Esq., As't Sec. of Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago. jy30 [illegible] 3m

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. DISABLED SOLDIERS and the WIDOWS and MINOR CHILDREN of deceased soldiers are entitled to Pensions, under the new law of July 14, 1862. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill., Office 63 Clark street. ja4-k177-1yr

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," 49 Clark street Chicago, Ill., are in almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates, and certificates for Arrears of Pay due deceased soldiers. Their's is the oldest War Claim Establishment in the West, and parties who wish their business promptly, efficiently and reliably attended to, can have it done by applying to them. fe12-s251-1y

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe, Collect inheritances, etc. by power of attorney. References by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio. je9-[illegible]

CARR BROTHERS,
ILLINOIS
BRANCH HOUSE OF
"The National Claim Agency"
Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.
Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 4081.

Refer to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. D. H. & L. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co. ma28-[illegible]-1y

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]
[illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON
is the largest and
Best Arranged Hotel
in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. [illegible] LEWIS RICE, Proprietor. [illegible]

STORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE.—The undersigned having taken the Dock formerly occupied by the American Transportation Company, corner of Market and Madison streets, is in readiness to receive Storage and Dockage on the most reasonable terms. Also, Orders for all kinds of Coopering promptly filled. JONATHAN NEWHOUSE, jy16-[illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]

Transportation.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
—OF—
NEW STEAMERS,
For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.

One boat of this line leaves daily at 8 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.

Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.

L. BRADLEY,
jy1-[illegible] Only Authorized Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE PROPELLER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock NEXT FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock for
LAKE SUPERIOR,
Calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO.,
ap16-[illegible] 200 and 202 South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD
WESTERN AGENT FOR
GREAT WESTERN
AND
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAYS,
ALSO FOR
CHICAGO AND SARNIA
PROPELLER LINES,
Connecting at Sarnia with
GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,
For all points East.

TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns,

Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the
Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street. my29-r747-3m

THE
Western Transportation Co
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS

Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWARD
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at [illegible] o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company Office, Erie Basin

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE.
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN,	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to F. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York
HUGH ALLEN, [illegible]
A. COLSON, No. [illegible] Astor House, New York.
E. G. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.
ap14-p305-6m

THE
Northern Transportation Co
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the

Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the

Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

And at Oswego with a

LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,

Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 121 Broadway, New York. John Hosmer, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevoltn, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Haven, Toledo. E. E. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.
[ap5-[illegible]]

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain F. D. KERCHEVAL. [illegible] DAY, Clerk
STEAMER WEST WIND.
Captain J. D. HOOPER, W. W. COPELAND, Clerk
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY
During the Season,

For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.

The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.

To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,

Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines, this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.

Overland Transportation Companies

At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c., Free of Charge. This route offers to passengers and shippers from the East more and better facilities than any other.

THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE

[illegible]

STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,

Captain SAMUEL BURKE, JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk. Will leave IATAN, the terminus of the Platte Country Railroad, DAILY, for Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth City, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and return in time to connect with the Express Train going East same day.

[illegible] Fort Scott, next day.

Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats Via Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to all points East by any of the different routes.

All Freight consigned to this Line at St. Joseph will be forwarded by the Boats free of charge for handling. For further information address

[illegible]

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

A Man almost Raised from the Dead!

His Certificate certified to by his physician.
His Certificate certified to by his neighbors.
His Certificate certified to by the officers and members of his Lodge of I. O. of O. F.

I, John C. Green, of the village of Tacony, in the city and county of Philadelphia, do hereby certify to the following facts: That early last fall I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and I had chills alternately with fever, pain in my right side, breast and shoulder blade, with a distressing cough, and no expectoration. [illegible]

When all hope of my recovery, Dr. [illegible] proposed to try SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, with a view of loosening my cough, and relieving me of the [illegible] and as a means of affording temporary relief remarking at the same time "that I was too far gone for the Syrup to be of any permanent benefit." My wife, anxious for the relief of my intense suffering, procured some of the Pulmonic Syrup. I found it afforded me relief, and continued taking. I could feel its healing influence upon my lungs.

Dr. Schenck was sent for. He came and examined my lungs with his respirometer. [illegible] Dr. Schenck's Medicines, I could not have lived another week. [illegible]

My cough now became loose, and I felt something break where I had the pain in my breast, and I discharged large quantities of yellow matter. [illegible] My bowels now became regular and natural, and my appetite was so far improved that I could scarcely refrain from eating too much. My health improved and I regained my strength.

I am now as well as I ever did in my life, and am [illegible] as much work. [illegible] when I see a person with a bad cough, or look as though they had Consumption, that I want to go to them and persuade them to go at once to Dr. Schenck and get examined, for perhaps they were like me, and had one good lung, and can be cured. I am the living testimony of the great efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. For fear those that read this may think as I did, that all certificates were made up to deceive the poor afflicted, I subjoin the certificate of my physician, and also a number of well-known inhabitants of Tacony who saw me at different times during my disease, and never expected to see me restored. I also append the certificate of the brothers of Mystic Lodge No. 270, I. O. of O. F. who kindly watched over me, and fully believed they would consign my remains to the tomb; but thanks to Dr. Schenck for his invaluable Pulmonic Syrup, my life has been spared, and I am permitted to make the foregoing statement for the benefit of suffering mankind.

I reside at Tacony, and am well known by most of the people there, and will be gratified to have any person call upon me and learn more particulars of the great virtues of this medicine. JOHN C. GREEN.

The subscribers, members of the Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., of Holmesburg, Pa., do hereby certify that we know John C. Green (who is a member in good standing in Lodge No. 270, I. O. of O. F.) and was dangerously ill with a low pulmonary consumption last winter, so that they gave him up to die; that he is now fully restored to perfect health, and they believe his recovery was produced by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

We believe this certificate is correct in every particular.

HENRY NEFF,
ALFRED ROBINSON, P. G.
ABRAHAM ARTHUR, P. G.
J. M. OSMAN, N. G.
JOSHUA RHINEMORE,
JACOB WATERMAN, Jr.
JAMES C. CALVER.

The undersigned, residents of Tacony, eight miles from Philadelphia, being well acquainted with John C. Green, and the circumstances attending his case, feel impelled with a deep sense of imperative duty to make universally known to the public his entire recovery from the very last stages of Pulmonary Consumption.

So entirely helpless was his condition—having been but a brief period since in that rapidly sinking and emaciated state—as to utterly preclude, in the opinion of his physician and friends, who watched by his bedside, all hopes of even a temporary recovery and restoration to his present robust health. Thus the careful use of your invaluable specific, the Pulmonic Syrup, makes it, in our belief, under the circumstance of his previous prostrate, not to say dying condition, one of the most startling results that the whole annals of medical skill or science can produce. It deserves to be imperishably recorded to your credit, and secures to you, the great discoverer of an infallible cure for this hitherto remediless disease, a lasting monument, and a world-wide reputation in the healing art that no time may either diminish or destroy. Having witnessed Mr. Green's distressing struggle and suffering from a continual cough, superadded to the other symptoms consequent upon or attending the last stages of a pulmonary disease; and, moreover, it being so generally believed by his numerous friends that no human power could relieve or protract his life, much less restore him back again to his former health, we feel it thus our duty to give our unqualified testimony of Mr. Green's perfect recovery, by means of the exclusive use of your wonderful Syrup; and we should indeed rejoice if we could be made the humble instruments of relief and cure to others who may be so unfortunate as to be similarly afflicted.

DAVID CONRAD, M. D.
JESSEE DURFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.
CHARLES HINCLE,
Captain of the Steamboat Trenton.
ANDREW HEATH, Jr.,
Captain of the Steamboat Washington.
JOSEPH HEAD, Jr.,
JESSEE WATSON,
STEVEN LUCKENS,
ROBERT ALLYN,
MATTHEW TODEN,
JAMES TORBERT,
Of Washington House, Tacony.
JOHN BLOOMSBURY,
ALLEN VANDEGRIFF,
Of Bucks County, Pa.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK'S principal office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters for advice should be addressed. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each, one dollar per bottle or $5 the half dozen; Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. The trade supplied by

LORD & SMITH,
23 Lake street, wholesale Agents.
jy22-e902-3tewim

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.

ABIGAIL F. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker.
Chicago, July 22d, 1862. je3-[illegible] td

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.

All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.
Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862. jy4-[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1860, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, June 19th, 1862. je21-[illegible]-td

WHEREAS, by Mortgage dated April 1st, 1860, and recorded at Pages 390 to 394, inclusive, in Book F, of Mortgages of Moultrie County, Illinois, Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, conveyed unto the undersigned among other the following lands in Moultrie County, Ills., to wit:—The northeast quarter of Section twenty five (25), and the northwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section thirteen, both in Township twelve (12) north; also, the north ½ of Lot one of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-one (31), in Township thirteen (13) north, all in Range No. six (6), east of the Third Principal Meridian, given to secure a bond of same date for the sum of two thousand dollars, payable one year after date, (and all taxes paid by the undersigned on said lands was to be added to said principal sum), with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, with power of sale in case of default the principal sum or interest; and, whereas, default having been made in the principal sum now amounting to the sum of twenty two hundred and fifteen dollars, including the taxes paid on said lands by the undersigned, and also the balance of interest amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifty six dollars. All of the above sums being now due and unpaid, I shall sell by virtue of the power in said mortgage on Friday, the 22d day of August, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, to make the money due on said bond, with costs of sale, and convey the premises above described and all the right, title and interest in law and in equity of the said Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the same.

HENRY F. VALENTINE.
Chicago, July 30th, 1862 jy31-[illegible]-td

MORTGAGE SALE. Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861 and from and after that period semi annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D 1861, as also the note given for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage, to wit, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861. And also, the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand [illegible] hundred dollars [illegible]

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the powers and [illegible] said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] Addition to Chicago, [illegible] and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty fifth day of August next, (August, A. D. 1862) at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, [illegible] at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. [illegible]

Said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County, on the twenty [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, commencing at page [illegible] of said book.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
Chicago, June [illegible], 1862. [illegible]

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MAHON, [illegible] North Clark Street. Post Office Box [illegible] [illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862.

THE CITY.

Fine Trout.—We have received from Dr. Allport, now luxuriating at the Sault St. Marie, some splendid trout, which happened to be just in his line. The Doctor has our thanks and wishes for his good luck in future.

Liberal.—The proprietors of the *Staats Zeitung* have offered three dollars a month for five printers who shall enlist in Sheriff Bruning's company. Three of their employees have already enrolled their names.

New Firm.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. G. W. Woods & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Marine Bank buildings, which appears in our issue this morning. Besides their regular brokerage business, they pay particular attention to collections.

Books at Walsh's.—"Among the Pines," new and cheap edition, paper and cloth; Train's Speeches, 1st and 2d series; the New Tax Bill, complete, are among the late arrivals at Walsh's, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

Deserters.—Thomas Mets, Thomas Hobbs, Frederick Hobbs, and John Williams, enlisted for the war by Chas. H. Beers, 61 Clark street, after having received the bounty from the Supervisors yesterday, deserted. The usual reward is offered for their recovery.

Excursion.—The friends of the Seamens' Bethel will have a pic nic excursion to Forest Bay and Waukegan, next Tuesday. The cars will leave the Milwaukee Depot at 9 a. m., and returning, leave the grove at 5 p. m. Tickets for the round trip, fifty cents; children, twenty-five cents.

Bounties Paid.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the War Committee of the Board of Supervisors had paid $21,000 to three hundred and fifty recruits. Up to this time about fifteen hundred have enlisted in the various companies now raising in this city under the late call of the President.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—John Dunn and H. S. Schiller were arrested yesterday morning for passing counterfeit Fives on the Bank of Glen's Falls, N. Y., at the saloon of Peter Gleeson, under the Matteson House, and G. H. Sleeper's vegetable stand, 55 State street. They will be examined this morning at the Armory.

Collision.—The schooner Lady Jane, laden with shingles, while towing up the river yesterday afternoon, came into collision with the Wells street bridge while it was opening, carrying away a generous slice of the handrail of the bridge and the entire jib-boom of the schooner. She finally cleared, in a leaking condition, but managed to reach her dock.

Scared.—The *Times* yesterday morning grumbled at the Board of Trade for appointing a vigilance committee to attend to the treason-sympathizers. The galled jade begins to wince. No honest patriot is afraid of vigilance committees. It is significant that their teeth begin to chatter before the Committee have even called upon them.

Stand by the Flag.—Quite a number of men were enquiring yesterday for the British Consul's office in order to place themselves under the protection of that flag. That dodge is played out. Come up to the scratch manfully. You had better blow out your worthless brains than turn sneaking coward and desert the old flag.

Enlistments.—The call for three hundred thousand men additional to those recently called for by the President, to be raised by draft, has had the effect to stimulate enlistments in this city. At least six hundred signed the different muster rolls during yesterday, among them a large number from the country. At the present rate of enlistment the three regiments raising will be filled in a week.

Board of Trade Subscriptions.—Yesterday, there was a material slackening of subscriptions to the Board of Trade War Fund. Only $150 were reported, although much more was undoubtedly subscribed on lists in the hands of committees, which will be reported to-morrow. Another reason, was the liberal subscriptions to the fund of the Mercantile association noted elsewhere.

The following are the amounts reported:—Previous subscriptions $47,843. N. B. Kidder $50; Shoyer & Co, $50; Alex. White $50. Total, $47,993.

The Railroad Regiment.—There is now a practical movement on foot whereby the various companies being recruited on the several trunk lines leading into Chicago will be consolidated into a regiment; and although the plan has not assumed such a tangible and official form as will warrant our publication of the details, we are satisfied that to-day the full arrangements will be made whereby a new regiment, and that right speedily raised, will be put in the field from this district. The plan, to our mind, promises better than any yet proposed, and we heartily wish it the best success. One regiment of railroad men and mechanics is worth two of the best infantry put into the field under any auspices.

North Side Scan Mag.—The frequenters of the Police Court were yesterday startled out of their propriety by the arraignment of Wm. T. Ball, a well known citizen of the North Division, upon the charge of adultery and improper connection with Ida Hill, a young lady who maintains the relation of housekeeper to him during the illness of his wife. The details of the testimony are unfit for publication, but the substance of it is that several of his female neighbors were scandalized at his attentions towards the young women, and forthwith instituted a series of watchings and listenings, resulting at last in seeing them enter the same room, and apparently occupy the same couch. There was evidently considerable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, but the testimony was deemed sufficient to hold the defendants to bail in the sum of $300 each, for their appearance at the Recorder's Court. Bail was given and the parties discharged.

The Fuller Guards.—This is the name of a company of the Board of Trade Regiment not before noticed by us. So quietly and quickly have they filled up that we were surprised to-day to find them next to the Hancock Guards in number, having sixty-eight names on the muster roll. Messrs. Underwood & Co. are the patrons of the company. The two junior members of the firm having enlisted, the senior, Mr. P. L. Underwood, assists them in getting together a company and providing for them, using the front part of their store, 167 South Water street, opposite the Board of Trade Rooms, for a recruiting office. Yesterday, the Supervisors visited them at Camp Hancock, and paid about forty of them, who were mustered in, their bounty. The others will be paid as fast as mustered into the regiment. Between thirty and forty more good men are wanted to make the company 100 strong.

Mr. P. L. Underwood, being down to the camp during the late heavy rain, promptly ordered one hundred india-rubber blankets, and will give each man one. We commend this example to other liberal men for the benefit of the other companies in the regiment.

Patriotic Action of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Employees.

At a meeting of the employees in the machinery department of the above road held at their machine shops, Saturday evening, August 2d, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We believe the time has come, and now is, when every man ought to prove his loyalty and his patriotism; and

Whereas, Many men would gladly volunteer their services to fight the enemies of their government, could they be assured that their families would be assisted and cared for—and knowing that not only is the soldier's fears and anxieties in this respect alleviated, but his heart is made brave and stout, and he glories in the cause when he feels that his brothers in craft at home are thinking of him and his; and

Whereas, It is the bounden duty of every loyal man, if he cannot drop his tools and leave his family, and go to the defence of his country, to contribute to the best of his ability towards protecting and assisting the dependent ones of those who can and will exchange the peace professional labors for the danger of the battle field; therefore

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, employes in the machinery department of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, do hereby agree to form ourselves into an association, to be known as the G. & C. U. R. R. Soldiers' Relief Society, for the benefit of soldiers and the families of soldiers who have gone or may go to the army from this department, and do make the following rules and regulations for our better government and action.

The meeting then proceeded to make a few plans for that purpose, after which an assessment of three per cent on the monthly earnings of each member was voted unanimously, many making their proportion four and five per cent. It is almost needless to add that as yet not one man has been found unwilling to contribute his mite. This per centage on a pay roll averaging $7,000 to $8,000 per month, will create a handsome fund. The officers of the association are: President, R. W. Bushnell; Vice President, William Wilson; Secretary, A. S. Brownell.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE STORM.

Horses Struck by Lightning—A Little Girl Killed—A Boy Blown into the Lake—Damages upon the Railroads—The Gale at Waukegan and elsewhere.

Details of casualty and destruction occasioned by the terrific storm of Monday afternoon and evening reach us hourly. The minor accidents were related at length in our issue of yesterday; to-day we regret to be compelled to record loss of life as well as property.

The house of Conrad Folz, turnkey of the county jail, corner of Larrabee and North avenue, was struck by lightning, which entered the roof near the chimney, leaped over the stove to the floor, and passed under the base board into a room in which three children, the eldest only nine years old, were sleeping on a feather bed upon the floor. The first was killed, the second only benumbed, and the last escaped uninjured.

On Washington street a young lady was struck by lightning and remained senseless for an hour or so, when she recovered. She afterwards laughingly said she rather liked the sensation.

Another lady on West Washington street was slightly stunned, but recovered on the plentiful application of cold water.

A cottage on Fulton street near Paulina was struck and somewhat shattered.

Mr. Oliver, who resides at 73 Market street, informs us that in the afternoon a lad seven years old was bathing in the Lake at the foot of Indiana street when the storm came up, and had just reached the shore and was in the act of dressing when the wind blew some of his clothing into the Lake. He rushed to save his clothing, and was struck by the gale and hurled into the foaming water. Nothing has been heard of him and he was undoubtedly drowned.

A shanty blacksmith shop belonging to the Northwestern Railroad Company, near the Round House, was leveled to the ground. The loss is small, as the Company were intending to demolish and rebuild it in the course of a few days.

On Division street, a row of cottonwood trees were uprooted, and houses in the process of erection were leveled to the ground. Two or three unfinished buildings on Halstead street, and a large brick structure on West Van Buren street, were thrown down. A large chimney near the Michigan Southern depot came tumbling down with a tremendous crash.

A horse belonging to Charles Hecker, residing near Blue Island avenue, was struck dead while feeding in his stable, and a cow standing in the middle of the street immediately adjoining the stable was instantly killed.

At Camp Douglas, no damage was done except the breaking of the flag-staff and the tearing of the flag into tatters.

The Board of Trade Battery boys did not escape so easily. Encamped on the prairie with no trees or barracks to break the force of the wind, they received the full power of the gale, and tents, bedding, clothing and soldiers were piled in a heterogeneous mass in the rain together.

From the line of the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, we hear of no serious damage.

At Minnesota Junction, on the Northwestern Railroad, at nine o'clock Monday evening, when the northern train left for Chicago, there was no appearance of either rain or wind.

On the Galena Railroad the trains arrived all right yesterday, but the telegraph was not in working order until twelve o'clock, the line being prostrated in several places.

On the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad considerable damage was done. At Waukegan, the steeple of the Presbyterian Church lies upon the ground, and the fine church bell is broken and ruined. Lyon's brick dry goods store was also very seriously injured, and chimneys in different parts of the village were prostrated, among others the main one of the Transit House, which in falling barely escaped causing serious loss of life. In the cemetery, grave stones and monuments were scattered and tumbled, hay stacks went sailing before the wind like vessels in a gale, grain was laid flat upon the ground, trees were uprooted, and wind and rain held high carnival in that generally quiet city. The track of the tornado in that section was at least five miles wide, and came from the south and west. The effects of this severe and devastating storm are manifest all along the line of the road.

From other roads to the east and west of us, we have no accounts, but shall expect to hear that this storm has caused destruction equally great in other localities.

A Chicago Banker Captured.

A few weeks since Lazarus Silverman, Esq., a well known banker doing business on La Salle street, left for Memphis with the avowed purpose of purchasing cotton. Mr. Silverman carried with him nearly $30,000 in gold, with which he hoped to drive such bargains with the needy Southrons as should net him an amount sufficient to remunerate him for the risk incurred. The banker went to Memphis, and while the country to the rear of that city was still half subjugated, trusting to his familiarity with the people and the fact that he was connected by marriage with some of the first families of Tennessee, he imprudently ventured beyond our lines, and took up his abode with a planter of decided "Union proclivities," and was in a fair way to realize a small fortune by exchanging the gold for the staple. But, alas! the banker's visions of wealth were destined to vanish like the mist before the summer's sun. His "Union" friend proved to be in the confidence of Jeff. Thompson's guerillas, and so lifed them of the presence of his Northern friend. One fine morning a thieving band of forty came galloping up the lawn leading to the mansion of the planter—and laid violent hands on Mr. Silverman and his bag of gold. The banker is now studying political economy in the upper story of a cotton factory in Dixie, and his hard earned dollars have gone to swell the coffers of the bogus confederacy in the direction of the tropics. In this connection the following order of General Grant may be instructive:

Headquarters Dep't West Tennessee,
Corinth, Miss., July 25, 1862.

General Order, No. 64.—The attention of the major general commanding having been called to the fact of persons within this district sympathizing with the rebellion, who have cotton for sale, refusing to receive United States treasury notes in payment therefor, or anything other than gold or silver, which is paid them by speculators, whose love of gain is greater than their love of country, and the gold and silver thus paid indirectly offering aid and comfort to the enemy, renders necessary the publication of the following order:

1. From and after the first day of August, 1862, gold and silver will not be paid within this district by speculators for the products of the rebel States. United States treasury notes are legal tender in all cases, and when refused, the parties refusing them will be arrested, and such of their crops as are not required for the subsistence of their families, stock, &c., may be seized and sold by the nearest United States quartermaster, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

2. Money so received will be accounted for by the officer receiving it on his next account current, and used for the benefit of the government only to be paid to the owners of the crops sold on orders from the authority above district commanders.

3. Any speculators passing out gold and silver, in violation of this order, will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased, seized and turned over to the proper department for the benefit of the government.

4. A strict enforcement of this order is enjoined upon all officers in his district.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant.
John A. Rawlins, A. A. G.

The Mercantile Association Battery.

The muster roll for the above battery was opened at the rooms of the Association yesterday morning, and already displays a respectable number of names. It is contemplated to provide the battery with the Union repeating gun. The Secretary of War has given his consent, and directs that the company may receive here the six Union guns applied for. Over three thousand dollars has already been subscribed for that purpose, in sums as follows:

Wm. E. Doggett, $500; G. C. Cook & Co, $200; Day, Allen & Co., $200; H. W. Hinsdale, $200; Turner & Sidway, $200; Hempstead, Norton & Co., $200; Cooley, Farwell & Co., $200; Bowen, Bros., $200; Jewett & Butler, $100; Field Benedict & Co., $100; Condit, Wooley & Co., $100; Durand, Brothers & Powers, $100; Willard & Child, $100; Bradner, Smith & Co., $100; J. H. Reed & Co., $100; Wm. Blair & Co., $100; Pollard & Doane, $100; Smith Bros., $100; Laflin, Smith & Boies, $100; Ewing, Briggs & Co., $100; Hadden, Kay & Co., $100; Burley & Tyrrell, $100; Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, $75; J. P. Babcock, $50; Ladd & Williams, $50; C. H. Beckwith, $50; J. R. Briggs & Co., $50; F. F. Spencer, $50; Kraeft & Co., $50; G. & C. W. Church, $50; Loomis & Whittaker, $50; Martin Bros., $50; Simon Farwell, $50; Chas. P. Kellogg, $25; L. C. Ward, $10; total, $3,685.

We have no doubt that the Mercantile Association Battery will fill up as rapidly as its twin organization, the Board of Trade Battery. It embraces substantially the same conditions, and is under the care and patronage of our best merchants.

The Cowards.—The cowards hegira for Canada still continues, and people are leaving daily for that region, which is soon likely to be populated with sneaks. Why cannot martial law be proclaimed here at once, until after the draft, and stop the cowards?

Home for the Friendless.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Home this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. E. F. Dickinson, Sec'y.

Arrest of Ex-Mayor Boone—Furnishing Comfort to the Rebel Prisoners.

Dr. Levi D. Boone, an ex-mayor and a well known citizen of Chicago, was arrested on Monday morning by the military authorities and carried to Camp Douglas, where he is now confined as a prisoner, upon the charge of furnishing money to the rebel prisoners contrary to the Camp regulations and contrary to the dictates, moreover, of every thoroughly loyal man's conscience. It is alleged—and we understand the prisoner does not deny it—that within the past two months he has furnished different sums of money to the rebel prisoners in direct violation of the camp rules, instead of depositing it at head quarters. The money thus furnished was used by the prisoners in buying the scoundrelly sentinel who released a squad of them some days since.

It is moreover alleged—and we have it from most excellent authority—that Mr. Boone has for a long time been acting as an agent, receiving large sums for the prisoners from the Southern Confederacy, an office which we hope will be a sinecure in the future to him; that he has been lavish in his expressions and has more than once declared that they are abused and treated shamefully!

Mr. Boone alleges that he did not know the purpose to which the funds were to be applied, which is an exceedingly flimsy apology for an act of which no genuine Union man would be guilty. He knew well enough the rules of the camp and knew he was violating them. He knew that in furnishing them with money, in an underhanded manner, he was giving aid and comfort to traitors. The very fact that he was ignorant of the purposes to which they might apply this money ought to have debarred him from the act. There is not the shadow of an excuse for him, whatever his wealth, his position in the community or his antecedents; the commandant of the Post did exactly the right thing in promptly arresting him. He should be held to a stern and rigid account for his action; an action, which his past career and present position render the more glaring.

It is no time now for sympathy with traitors. The man who is not with us is against us, and we must judge men by their acts. Let every one of these home sympathizers and abettors of treason be weeded out thoroughly, roof and branch. Our interests are too precious to be prejudiced by the underhanded plottings of those in our midst extending aid to our foes and indirectly, if not directly, conniving at the escape of rebels from the custody of the United States. There are many more of them here. Let them be watched vigilantly and arrested the very instant they manifest in any manner their treasonable designs. They are more dangerous by far than the openly avowed traitor, and deserve if anything a severer punishment.

We understand that Col. Tucker has forwarded a statement of the case to the Secretary of War, asking for instructions, but owing to the derangement of the wires by the storm, has not up to the present time received any reply.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Regiments and Recruiting Officers.

Major Smith's New Regiment.—Major G. P. Smith of the 69th regiment Illinois Volunteers, now doing duty at Camp Douglas, has been solicited by many of the leading citizens of Livingston and adjoining counties to place himself at the head of a movement to raise a regiment in that vicinity for three years' service. Upon the Major's expressing a willingness to do anything for the good of his country, seven companies, many of them nearly completed, were at once tendered to form parts of his regiment. Maj. Smith is not only well known in these counties as a brave and energetic man, but his experience of six months in Western Virginia, and his determination to fight down this rebellion, render him peculiarly well fitted to take charge of such a regiment. We should not neglect to mention that Livingston county has already sent 1,000 men into the field, and now offers a bounty of forty acres of land or $100 to every new recruit for the three years' service.

Since writing the above, we learn that Gov. Yates has given encouragement to the effort to raise a regiment, to temporarily rendezvous at Pontiac, Livingston county. This will insure its speedy completion. We also learn that two companies of the 69th regiment, one from Livingston and the other from Grundy county, are anxious to be mustered out of the three months' and into the three years' service, with a view of joining Major Smith's regiment.

"All Aboard that's Going."—The recruiting office for Battery B, Chicago Light Artillery, was opened yesterday at No. 10 Clark street by Lieut. Theodore P. Roberts, and during the day there was a rush of young men for the favorite places offered in the ranks of this company, such as has not been seen in Chicago this long while. For the first time since this proud battery left for the seat of war, the lists were now opened for new recruits; and many were quick to avail themselves of it. Lieut. Roberts has enlisted fifteen, and will doubtless complete his mission here to-day—certainly at this rate. The recruits may be mustered in at once, and have transportation to Memphis by the first train. There are but a few places left. It is almost needless to ask who will fill them. All aboard that's going.

Captain D. I. Hall's Company, Board of Trade Regiment.—Capt. Hall has removed his recruiting office from No. Lake street to No. 45 South Clark street, near Lake, where his company is fast filling up with some of the best men that have enlisted. To those who are about enlisting, and are looking for a good company and good officers, go and see for yourselves. Enlist at once and save the bounty offered by Cook county and the government. Remember that being drafted cuts off your bounty of $162.

Waterhouse's Battery.—Lieut. Woodward is here for the purpose of raising a few men for this popular battery. They have four guns, and want to get men enough to make the battery a full one—six guns. They are now located in Memphis, and their reputation is second to none in the field. Their head quarters for recruiting is at 72 Randolph street. Go and join them, boys.

A Fine Opportunity.—Capt. Gordon S. Hubbard's company for the Board of Trade Brigade is rapidly filling up. Capt. Hubbard is a man so well known in this community that any endorsement of ours is unnecessary. Capt. Hubbard's recruiting office is in the Portland Block. Give him a call.

Miller's Battery.—A few more good men are wanted for Capt Miller's crack battery now at Camp Douglas and nearly full. Apply immediately at 122 Lake street, or at Camp Douglas. The battery now numbers over a hundred men and has its guns. Capt. Miller is a splendid officer and has a capital crowd of men with him. Apply soon.

A Graduate at Work.—Capt. James W. Haney of this city, a graduate of the N. W. University of Evanston, is raising a company in Fulton and McDonough counties.

A Capital Chance.—Captain Joseph B. Greenhut has a recruiting tent in the Court House Square fronting on Randolph street. He was one of the first to enlist in Chicago, one year ago last April, as a private. He received his promotion for being an excellent drilled and daring soldier. He was wounded at Donelson, but is all right again now to enter service. If you go under him you will have an officer that you can be proud of.

United States Circuit Court.—Yesterday was consumed in hearing up motions for new trials, which were taken in their order. The same course will be continued to-day and also to-morrow, and after that time the court will adjourn for the term. The next term will commence on the first of October next.

Superior Court.—The judges, Messrs. Wilson and Goodrich, met yesterday and concluded to do no more business this term. Next term commences on the first of September next.

Recorder's Court.—The Grand Jury brought in the following indictments yesterday:

Catherine Driscoll, Agnes Morrison, Wilhelmina Blandar, Mina Treckle, larceny, plea guilty; Massey Y. Williams, larceny, plea not guilty; Thomas Deady, assault, plea guilty; Moses Myre, larceny.

The following parties were tried, and verdicts rendered as indicated below:

Massey Y. Williams, larceny, guilty, four years in penitentiary; Horace Ward and Sarah O'Connor, threats, dismissed; Ann Roach, larceny, guilty, one day in county jail; Wm. J. Shepard, implicated, &c, default on recognizance set aside; Agnes Morrison, larceny, five days in county jail.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Judge Thomas Drummond*—No. 584—Chancery; Geo. B. Chandler vs. John S. Ennet et al.; foreclosure; default of J. S. Ennet and Mary Ennet, and a decree *pro confesso*, and referred to master to take proofs. No. 497—Chancery; Anthony Gillotson vs. P. B. Rust; creditor's bill; order to be prepared by attorney. No. 468—Chancery; Herman H. Barbour et al. vs. E. Granger et al.; foreclosure; On motion of complainants solicitor, Wentworth Flags appointed special master to sell, in absence of Master. No. 480—chancery; John Mott et al vs S. E. Underhill et al., creditors bill; defendant moves by counsel, to set this cause down for hearing, and the complainants solicitor makes a cross motion for extension of time, to take proofs, to the first of September next and in absence of the master, proof to be taken before P. A. Hoyne as special master. No. 505—chancery; James H. Beebe vs. Wm. E. Dunn et al., creditor's bill; injunction dissolved, at the motion of defendant's attorney. No. 534—chancery; S. D. Baldwin vs. John Wingrave, injunction; on affidavit filed, injunctions heretofore ordered, herein dissolved. No. 565—chancery; Jno. Mott et al vs. S. E. Underhill, creditor's bill; on motion of complainant's solicitor, time extended in which to take proof until the first of September next, before Master, or in his absence, before P. A. Hoyne. No. 516—James Freeland et al. vs. Samuel M. Thompson et al.; assumpsit; decree to be entered as per stipulation, and to be prepared by Mr. Reed. No. 456—Ex-otus Blair & Co. vs. Samuel T. Hall, defendant; motion for a new trial argued and sustained upon the payment by plaintiff of all the costs, by the first day of September next, and docket fee to be taken and each of the parties have leave to amend their pleadings. No. 461—Elijah C. Emerson vs. Vincent M. Ayres; argument, on motion of plaintiff, for a new trial heard and taken under advisement. No. 331—admiralty; Thomas Stems vs. C. E. Olcott, et al., suit settled, and costs paid, and to be dismissed. No. 176—Admiralty; John Melville vs. Steamer Bohemia; default, and decree on affidavit filed for $24.83.

The Board of Trade Battery.—This organization is now encamped near the southern limits of Camp Douglas in the Grove. The uniforms were distributed yesterday. The boys take to camp life as naturally as fish to water and are rapidly qualifying as soldiers. The election of officers was held recently with the following result:

Captain—James H. Stokes.
Senior First Lieutenant—George H. Robinson.
Junior First Lieutenant—A. F. Baxter.
Senior Second Lieutenant—Trumbull D. Griffin.
Junior Second Lieutenant—Henry Bennett.
Orderly Sergeant—S. H. Stevens.
Quartermaster Sergeant—M. S. Sanford.
Ordnance Sergeant—Calvin Durand.
2d Sergeant—F. G. Baker.
3d Sergeant—Louis B. Hand.
4th Sergeant—Wm. Randolph.
5th Sergeant—A. L. Adams.
6th Sergeant—Geo. Bowers.
7th Sergeant—H. M. Salisbury.
1st Corporal—Wm. M. Olcott.
2d Corporal—J. H. Hildreth.
3d Corporal—J. R. Baker.
4th Corporal—Thomas Tinsley.
5th Corporal—F. B. Rockwood.
6th Corporal—G. H. Wolcott.
7th Corporal—S. R. Ford.
8th Corporal—E. B. Lake.
9th Corporal—Fred. Dupins.
10th Corporal—Chas Le Sear.
11th Corporal—Chas. Holyland.
12th Corporal—J. G. Peters.

The above officers were elected with the utmost unanimity. Capt. Stokes left for Springfield yesterday to arrange for the immediate equipment of the Battery. The guns will probably arrive to-day.

Home for Aged Indigent Females.—The monthly meeting of the Board will be held at the home, 157 4th Avenue, on Thursday at 3 o'clock. E. F. Dickinson, Sec'y.

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. au6-6t

For a Few Days Only.—Madame Cora James, the world-renowned Life Reader, the Scientific Phrenologist and Astrologist, can be consulted on all things pertaining to the Past, the Present and the Future. The mysterious lines which nature and fate have traced in the faces of all human beings are to her an open book, from which she predicts marriage, inheritance, voyages, lawsuits, mental and physical disease. Don't procrastinate, as this is a rare chance, but come at once. Southeast corner of West Randolph and Clinton streets. jy30-6t

Notice.—We are authorized by Brigadier General Schofield, commanding in the State of Missouri, to say that there will be no restrictions whatever placed upon the ingress or egress from the city of St. Louis, of purchasers who may wish to attend the government sale advertised by us to commence on Tuesday, July 29th, 1862.
E. & W. Morgan & Co., Auctioneers.
July30-6t

☞ Martine's Moonlight Excursion to-night.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-3-91-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, August 5, 1862.

Transactions with most of the banks are reported heavy to-day; but their ability to meet them was ample. Their only complaint, when they choose to make any, is a want of more paper for discount. With some, we think a majority of the leading houses, the rate of discount is 7 ℔ cent, while others maintain it firmly at 10.

The call of the President for 300,000 more men had a stimulating cheerful effect upon business, and financial circles. All seem to be satisfied that the government is now really in earnest; that it comprehends the magnitude of the rebellion, and that it will be put down in the nine months for which the men are called to the field. The resources of the country in men—thrice as many more if called for—and money to effectually squelch treason no sane loyal man questions, and now that the President has determined to use them the great Northwest breathes more freely and will respond to his call with patriotic alacrity. New York exchange is working easier, and rates are not quite so firm. The buying range is par@¼, generally about 1-10. Selling 1-5@¼. Probably most houses still charge the higher figure—the lower is by a few of the leading discount houses to customers, on round lots.

Gold is still declining. The buying price to-day was 13@13½. Selling, 14@15; though there are scarcely any sales over the counter.

Old Treasury Notes are bought at 4@4½.

Silver, buying 6@8 ℔ cent.; selling, 10@12.

Milwaukee.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

There was no change whatever in the state of the money market yesterday. A further decline of ¾ ℔ cent. in gold at New York rendered the market here decidedly weak. Some of the brokers were paying 13, while others did not care to buy at more than 12½ ℔ cent and the market would hardly have borne a very large amount at that figure. The selling price was nominally 15@16 ℔ cent. Silver 7@8 ℔ cent. buying; 10 ℔ cent. selling. Demand notes 4 ℔ cent. premium.

Exchange was quoted firm, but we heard of no bankers paying over par for New York sight drafts, and the selling rate, as heretofore, was ¼ ℔ cent. premium. Money easy, with a moderate business doing at 8@10 ℔ cent. for first class paper.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* of this morning says:

The money market opened dull to-day, but rates remain unchanged. Exchange ¾@⅛ discount buying, and par selling. The demand to-day was not large. Gold remains quiet and but little doing. The asking rates are generally 15½@16 ℔ cent. premium. As usual above New York prices. One would suppose by consulting our moneyed men that St. Louis led and controlled the finances of this country. But we notice that when actual sales are made, they have to take a little less than New York prices. And hereafter we shall quote the market ½ to ¾ below that of New York.

Cincinnati.—We quote the following from the *Gazette* of this morning:

The money market to-day has been dull, and we have no new feature to notice. Business with all the houses was quiet. Good paper was easily disposed of at 8@10 ℔ cent., and for strictly prime the rates were 6@7.

Gold was less firm, closing at 13 prem. buying. Bankers ask 15, with very little demand. Silver 6c buying, and 8@10c selling. For Demand Notes 4c was the leading figure. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	¼@⅛ dis.	par.
Gold	13@13½ prem.	15 prem.
Silver	6 prem.	8@10 prem.
Demand Notes	4 prem.	

United States Interest.—Some doubts having been expressed whether the interest on the indebtedness certificates would be paid in gold, a leading banking house in New York addressed the secretary upon the subject. With commendable promptness, Mr. Chase replied that the interest would be paid in gold. His reply we subjoin:

Treasury Department, July 31, 1862.

Sir: Your letter of the 28th inst., making inquiries in regard to the payment in coin of interest on the certificates of indebtedness, is received.

The interest will be paid in coin, upon redemption of the certificates, before which time the question cannot practically arise.

Meanwhile, they are convertible into five-twenty 6 per cent bonds, the interest on which is payable at stated periods, in coin.

Very respectfully,
S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

The payment of interest on the funded debt of Pennsylvania was made on Friday last in currency, with 12½ per cent allowance as the difference between paper and specie.

Foreign Dry Goods Imports.—The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending July 31, and since January 1:

For the Week	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$2,841,629	$478,138	$2,495,530
Thrown on market	2,974,300	366,135	2,930,068
Since January 1.			
Entered at port	$63,362,687	$31,515,036	$30,185,754
Thrown on m'k't	63,134,876	29,419,307	35,119,046

The value of dry goods imported at New York, in July, for six years, has been as follows:

1857	$18,128,100	1860	$15,318,800
1858	8,731,400	1861	1,476,900
1859	15,817,100	1862	5,648,000

The movements in dry goods for July, for six years, has been as follows:

Years.	*Entered for consumption.*	*Withdrawn f'm warehouse.*	*Entered for warehousing*
1857	$9,289,800	$2,146,600	$1,129,900
1858	11,063,200	1,619,100	494,400
1859	14,238,400	1,796,500	946,600
1860	14,319,800	1,143,000	1,119,500
1861	680,700	385,710	796,200
1862	5,120,800	1,745,500	593,300

On the above table the New York *World* of Saturday remarks as follows:

The change to the new tariff on August 1st has given an immense impetus to importations during the month of July, and importers have crowded into our port all the goods that their capital and means of transport could command. The comparison of the six years, in July, from 1857 to 1862, gives an instructive lesson of the violent expansions and contractions to which the dry goods trade has responded during that eventful period. The extremes were $1,476,900 in 1861, and $18,128,100 in 1857, denoting the full bread of steam on in that year just preceding the crash in October, when the great Anglo-American banking firms failed and made assignments, and importers and jobbers here and the Borough Bank of Liverpool, and the Western Bank of Scotland failed, bringing down Liverpool and New York firms who had been supported by them for years while in a state of insolvency. In 1859 the amount $15,817,100, denotes the same overtrading which brought down upon importers ruinous losses on merchandise in the fall of that year. In 1860 $15,318,800 also denoted over-trading, when the large jobbers who supplied the Southern trade were enormously expanded with stocks of merchandize, and outstanding liabilities and assets, wholly unwarranted by their capital. The rebellion exposed their rottenness. Last year the amount, $1,476,900 showed a new era of prudence and preparation for the worst, and this year, $5,648,000, is an increased caused solely by the desire to escape the enhanced rates of the new tariff, and does not arise in any measure from speculative importations in advance of regular wants.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, August 5, 1862.

First Board—Stocks not very active but higher.

C. & R. Island	63	M. S. 2d	83
Mil. & P. du C	33	American gold	114¾
C. & N. W. bonds	58	Pacific Mail	118¾
Ill. Central bonds	96	N. Y. Central	91¾
Little Miami	109	Erie (s 30)	35¾
C. & Toledo	47¾	Erie pfd	63¾
Gal. & Chi	69¾	Harlem 2d	14
C. & Pitts	21¾	Erie 3d	99¾
Ill. Cen. scrip	57¾	Missouri 6s	45¾
Mich S. gtd	36¾	Virginia 6s	54
Mich. South	24	Treasury 7 3-10	103¾
Michigan Central	52¾	U. S. 6s '81 coupons	98¾
Reading	50	U. S. 5s '74 coupons	85¾
Harlem pfd	35	Harlem	14¾
Second Board—Better but not active.			
Chi. & R. Island	64¾	Erie	34¾
Galena & Chicago	69¾	Harlem pfd	35¾
Illinois scrip	58	Cleve. & Toledo	48
Mich South'n gtd	56¾	American gold	114¾
Mich. Southern	24¾	U. S. 5s of '74 cps	85¾
Michigan Central	53	Treasury 7 3-10	103¾
Pacific mail	111¾	U. S. 6s 7 per cent coupons	98¾
New York Central	91¾	Illinois war loan	95¾

Money Market.—The supply of money is abundant at 4@5 on call, and 5@6 per cent. on strictly prime paper.

Sterling exchange more steady. Sales of bankers bills at 126@127.

American gold is steady at 114¾@114⅞ per cent. California gold bars sell at 12½ per cent.

Government stocks shade firmer; U. S. 6s '81 98¾@99; 7-30 Treasury notes 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, August 5, 1862.

Weekly Review.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce in this city during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Aug. 2.	Since Jan. 1. 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	22,895	884,964	707,369
Wheat, bu	288,553	6,809,347	6,439,428
Corn, bu	1,098,111	15,551,894	13,426,897
Oats, bu	120,184	1,584,616	742,896
Rye, bu	24,208	549,558	249,112
Barley, bu	11,485	451,694	327,692
Seeds, lbs	....	2,341,697	2,587,888
Potatoes, bu	967	89,816	221,883
Beef, brls	2	881	4,080
Pork, brls	1,048	28,404	81,980
Cut Meats, lbs	221,052	17,899,987	8,343,169
Lard, lbs	112,896	17,777,115	5,906,825
Tallow, lbs	42,068	392,285	290,780
Live Hogs, no	6,390	254,338	154,790
Dressed Hogs, no	....	172,368	144,115
Beef Cattle, no	2,749	107,177	88,495
Hides, lbs	179,713	7,264,486	5,016,338
Wool, lbs	163,960	612,870	191,728
Lumber, ft	8,885,000	128,944,200	111,209,394
Shingles, no	4,310,000	59,184,500	29,212,750
Lath, no	680,000	15,431,000	8,950,490
Timber, ft	290,000	2,851,340	1,674,675
Posts, no	13,340	414,905	40,363
Pickets, no	10,000	115,900	175,500
Wood, cds	2,177	43,611	40,368
Staves, no	410,000	1,556,600	4,554,794
Salt, brls	21,213	148,614	89,414
Highwines, brls	1,843	44,217	48,561
Fish, pkgs	680	13,555	21,319
Butter, lbs	28,723	1,859,793	889,468
Dried Fruit, lbs	4,500	554,845	5,596,346
Apples, brls	1,605	5,948	41,539
Broom Corn, lbs	....	199,510	268,831
Mill Stuffs, lbs	19,960	3,185,988	6,877,813
Lead, lbs	245,223	6,923,265	6,947,739
Coal, tons	5,809	98,165	49,711

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Aug. 2.	Since Jan. 1. 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	41,379	805,173	761,150
Wheat, bu	280,[illegible]	6,836,000	6,228,741
Corn, bu	1,160,730	19,683,860	10,991,784
Oats, bu	146,490	1,345,091	976,986
Rye, bu	18,350	470,347	218,688
Barley, bu	20,000	164,614	144,041
Seeds, lbs	....	2,458,428	2,510,979
Potatoes, bu	....	778	364,621
Beef, brls	573	47,118	10,788
Pork, brls	1,787	289,117	81,989
Cut Meats, lbs	236,699	47,187,841	22,445,054
Lard, lbs	123,030	27,481,849	11,833,915
Tallow, lbs	81,970	3,533,417	1,121,198
Live Hogs, no	4,516	168,411	75,538
Dressed Hogs, no	....	80,490	59,972
Cattle, no	209	64,160	69,968
Beef Hides, lbs	292,954	5,645,085	3,944,921
Wool, lbs	158,419	595,049	174,689
Lumber, ft	5,271,944	109,712,601	102,586,218
Shingles, no	2,738,850	61,785,144	47,674,473
Lath no	760,350	17,954,905	21,363,400
Timber, ft	14,739	217,949	508,428
Posts, no	4,690	143,070	296,822
Pickets, no	500	9,500	81,983
Wood, cds	....	801	300
Staves, no	61,000	2,965,331	3,898,843
Salt, brls	12,290	118,998	54,312
Highwines, brls	171	34,207	40,845
Fish, pkgs	119	2,511	6,990
Butter, lbs	45,865	1,624,519	936,118
Dried Fruits, lbs	23,070	449,871	849,067
Apples, brls	458	2,846	3,519
Broom Corn, lbs	25,304	1,192,477	1,124,733
Millstuffs, lbs	20,000	509,420	290,646
Lead, lbs	325,969	5,747,479	3,093,068
Coal, tons	67	11,157	38,645

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—AUG. 4.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bu	5,815	Lumber, ft	212,397
Wheat, bu	78	Shingles, no	2,500
Corn, bu	89,949		
Pork, brls	....		
Lead, lbs	1,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUGUST 5.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Lumber, ft	2,580,000	Fish, pkgs	20
Shingles, no	250,000	*Shipments.*	
Lath, pcs	125,000	Flour, brls	7,794
Timber, ft	35,000	Wheat, bu	17,475
Staves, no	20,000	Corn, bu	251,375
Wood, cds	285	Oats, bu	56,000
Coal, tons	975	Hides, no	1,889
Salt, brls	8,500	Lead, pigs	1,385

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Lake						
Canal	5815	78	82949			
G & C U R R	920	4480	6441	1883	535	175
R I R R	225	1050	4210		350	
Ill C R R	1264	16350	21350	6000		
C B & Q R R	1755	7070	49866	3895	1873	
C & N W R R	505	5949	290	2134		221
A & St L R R	390	4190	7550	100		
Total	10384	38482	165116	14061	2738	396

	L'd lbs.	Beef Cattle.	Live Hogs.	Wool. lbs.	High Wines	Hid's lbs.
Canal						
G & C U R R						2790
R I R R			57			7839
Ill C R R	3800				49	11086
C B & Q R R	29930	300		2940	60	
C & N W R R				11530		2918
A & St L R R	900	32	100	510	50	2970
Total	33070	389	457	14980	159	26772

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y bu.
To Buffalo	3600	17450	133950	56400		
To Pt Col'bne			9725			
To Ogdens'bg	1900	4035				
To Kingston			7300			
To Goderich			7900			
To Ontonagon	1594		18700			
Total	7094	21485	169075	56000		

The *Arabia*, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., was telegraphed this morning. Advices to the 26th report breadstuffs active. Flour had advanced 6d per barrel; Wheat 2d per cental; and Corn, 6d@1s per quarter. On the 27th breadstuffs were reported, via Queenstown, as still advancing.

The steamer's news had a favorable effect on the leading markets to-day, and prices ruled higher.

There was a better inquiry for Flour, and we note an advance of 5@10c per barrel—with sales of about 4,000 brls, at $5.25@5.75 for white winter extras; $4.75 for red winter; and $4.25@4.95 for spring extras. Winter brands were scarce and in active request.

The wheat market was buoyant, with a good demand by shippers and for speculation at an advance of about 2c ℔ bushel on both winter and spring grades. About 85,000 bushels changed hands, $1.00@1.03 for No 1 Red; 98c for No. 2 Red; 87@89c for Rejected Red; 95½@97c for Amber Iowa; 94@95½c for No. 1 Spring; 89@90c for No. 2 Spring; and 80c for Rejected Spring—the market closing at 90c for No. 2 and 95c for No. 1 Spring.

There was a good demand for corn by shippers, and the market advanced ½c ℔ bushel, with sales of about 175,000 bushels at 35c for River Yellow and high mixed f. o. b; 31½@32c for River Mixed afloat; 28@29c for River Rejected afloat; 30@31½c for Mixed in store; and 25@26c for Rejected in store—the bulk of the transactions being at 3 ½c for mixed in store, at which figure the market closed steady.

Oats were in demand at 28½c. Rye, 48@48½c. Highwines were held at 27½c, buyers offering 27c. Lard is in good demand at 7½@8c.

Freights were active and steady at 9½c for corn and 10@12½c for wheat to Buffalo; 15½c for corn to Ogdensburgh; and 13½c for corn to Oswego.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 5, 1862.

FREIGHTS—During the week vessels have been scarce and rates of freight have ruled higher—ranging from 10@10½c for corn to Buffalo, till Saturday last when they fell back to 9@9½c, at which figure they close.

To-day the engagements were:—To Oswego:—schr. Wm. Sanderson, corn, at 13½c; schr. Marquette, to arrive, corn at 13½c. To Ogdensburgh:—brig Deshler, corn, at 15½c. To Buffalo: schrs. Ocean Eagle and Marion Egan, wheat, at 10c; schr. Clarabell, prop. Kentucky, schrs Peoria and Col. Williams, wheat, at 10½c; brig F. B. Gardner, schr. Kate Hinchman, Wm. Case, John Thursby, D. Newhall, bark Naomi, all with corn, at 9½c.

"All Rail" and "Rail and Lake Freights."—The rates charged by the three Eastern railroads are as follows:

	4th class.	Flour	Wool.
To New York, all rail	0.55	1.10	1.79
" " via Lake Erie	0.50	1.00	1.19
To Boston, all rail	0.60	1.20	1.77
" " via Lake Erie	0.55	1.10	1.16
To Portland, all rail	0.60	1.20	1.27
To Philadelphia, all rail	0.50	1.00	1.07
" " via Lake Erie	0.45	0.90	0.95
To Baltimore, all rail	0.50	1.00	1.07
" " via Lake Erie	0.45	0.90	0.95
To Pittsburgh, all rail	0.27½	0.55	
To Buffalo, all rail	0.30	0.60	0.62
" " via Lake Erie	0.25	0.50	0.50
To Montreal	0.65	1.30	

Propellers take flour by lake to Buffalo and thence by Rail, at 90c to New York and $1.00 to Boston.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 10,384 brls; shipped, 7,094 brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Rec'pts	Shipm'ts.
By Lake	184	29,780
Canal	4,470	
G. & C.U. Railroad	7,064	
Ill. Cent. Railroad	5,773	
Chi. & R. I. Railroad	3,281	
Chi., B. & Q. Railroad	4,269	
Chi., A. & St. L. Railroad	1,509	
Chi. & N. W. Railroad	6,518	
Chi. & Mil. Railroad		
Three Eastern Railroads	27	20,589
Total last week	32,885	41,302
Previous week	38,011	48,437
Corresponding week 1861	23,229	23,889
" " 1860	5,761	5,672

During the week the flour market was quiet, and without any material change. To-day, however, under the influence of the steamer's news the market advanced 5@10c per brl—with a good demand for shipment to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The sales were:—300 brls "Nashville City" choice White Winter at $5 75; 50 brls "Carbondale" at $5.75; 100 brls "Phœnix" do at $5 25; 50 brls "Tompkins" Red Winter at $4.75; 500 brls "Becker's XX" choice Spring extra at $4.95; 100 brls "Derwent," 100 brls "Roscoe," and 200 brls "Genesee" at $4.70; 150 brls "Triumph" at $4 60; 100 brls "Princeton Eagle," 300 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" and 300 brls good Spring Extra—all at $4 50; 100 brls "Autocrat," 100 brls "Hill Side," 71 brls "Wyoming," 86 brls "Central Ohio," 100 brls "Reliance," 100 brls "Clayton"—all at $4.40; 44 brls "Green River" at $4 35; 100 brls "Prairie Queen" at $4 30; 200 brls "North Star" at $4.27½; 173 brls "Goodhue Mills" and 200 brls "Vinton Mills" on p. t.; 140 brls "Home Trade" at $5.00; 61 brls super at $3.75; 41 brls do at $3.25; 10 tons Bran on track at $8.00.

Winter wheat brands are scarce, and the supply of good Spring Extras is light. Mill Stuffs are scarce, especially Bran. Rye Flour is steady at $2.85.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$5 25	@	$5 75
Red do do	4 75	@	5 00
Spring Extras, choice	4 75	@	4 95
do do fair to good	4 25	@	4 60
Rye flour	2 85	@	
Superfine brands	3 25	@	4 00
Middlings, per ton	12 00	@	14 00
Corn Meal, bolted	14 00	@	15 00
do do Unbolted	12 00	@	13 00
Bran and Shorts	8 00	@	9 00

WHEAT—Received to-day, 38,482 bu; shipped, 21,485 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
By Lake		1,088,589
Canal	482,797	
G. & C. U. R. R.	68,190	
Ill. Cent. R. R.	181,140	
Chi. & R. I. R. R.	31,900	
Chi. B. Q. R. R.	350,[illegible]	
Chi. A. & St. L. R. R.	72,796	
Chi. & N. W. R. R.	8,270	
C. & Mil. R. R.		
Three Eastern Railroads		3,300
Total last week	1,098,111	1,099,780
" previous week	681,478	1,116,864
Corresp. week, 1861	1,153,335	755,580
" " 1860	413,294	823,893

The market to-day was buoyant, owing to more favorable news by the steamer, and prices both of spring and winter grades advanced 2c per bushel. The sales were: Winter—3,300 bu No. 1 Red in store at $1.03; 300 bu do at $1.02; 6 700 bu No. 2 Red in store at 98c; 400 bu Rejected Red at 87c; 400 bu do at 88c; 400 bu do at 89c. Spring—1,300 bu Amber Iowa in store at 95½c; 3,000 bu do at 97c; 19,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 94c; 6,000 bu do at 94½c; 4,000 bu do at 94½c; 19,000 bu do at 95c; 1,800 bu do (in Mann & Scott's) at 95½c; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 89c; 2,000 bu do at 89½c; 12,000 bu do at 90c; 1,300 bu Rejected in store at 80c.

CORN—Received to-day 165 116 bu; shipped, 169,075 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
By Lake		890,095
Canal	7,819	
G & C U R R	84,554	
Ill Cen R R	54,796	
Chi & R I R R	25,450	
Chi. B & Q R R	61,891	
Chi. A & St L R R	6,094	
Chi & N W R R	43,770	
C & M R R		
Three Eastern Railroads	600	
Total last week	288,558	890,095
Total previous week	592,197	551,395
Corresponding week, 1861	257,716	407,810
" 1860	346,769	987,953

The market to-day was active and buoyant, and prices advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales 3,350 bu River Yellow and High Mixed at 35c f. o. b.; 1,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 32c; 5,000 bu do at 31½c; 10,000 bu River Rejected afloat at 29c; 5,000 bu do at 28c; 5,000 bu Condemned afloat at 21c; 1,200 bu Mixed in store at 31½c; 1,500 bu do at 31½c; 70,000 bu do at 31½c; 20,000 bu do at 31c; 2,000 bu do (short receipts) at 31c; 5,000 bu do (June and July receipts in North Side houses) at 30½c; 400 bu do at 30c; 3,600 bu Rejected in store at 26c; 5,000 bu do at 25½c; 15,000 bu do at 26c.

OATS—Received to-day, 14,061 bu; shipped, 56,000 bu. Received last week, 130,134 bu; shipped, 146,400 bu. There is a fair demand for shipment East, as well as some inquiry by Cincinnati buyers, and the market is steady and firm. Sales to-day were: 7,500 bu No. 1 in store at 28½c.

RYE—Received to-day, 2,738 bu. Received last week, 24,208 bu; shipped, 18,350 bu. There is a fair demand for Rye and the market is firm. Sales: 400 bu No. 1 in store at 48½c; 400 bu do at 48c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 43c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 396 bu. Received last week, 11,485 bu; shipped 20,000 bu. The market is quiet and almost nominal at 45@50c for medium to choice.

BEANS—There is a fair inquiry for beans, with but a light supply, at $1.50@2 00.

HIGHWINES—Received last week, 1,843 brls; shipped, 171 brls. The market closes quiet and inactive—buyers offering 27c, and holders asking 27½c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 55@57c ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Beef—There is a good demand for mess at $11.50@12 00, and extra mess at $12.50, but the stock is light, and the market is nominal. Mess Pork—There is nothing doing except in a retail way at $9 50 for city and $9.00@9 50 for country. Bacon—Sides are in demand at 4@4½c, with but light offerings. Sugar-cured and canvassed Hams are in demand at 7½@8c. Bulk Meats—Nothing doing. Lard—There is a very light stock here and the market is firm at 7½@8c.

TALLOW—The market is scarcely so firm, and we note sales at easier prices. We quote; City, 9c; Country 8@8½c.

BROOM CORN—The market remains quiet and without material change. We quote—Prime, $80 00@90.00; Common to medium, $50 00@75 00.

SALT—Received last week, 21,213 brls; shipped, 12,290. The stock of Salt is still quite inadequate to the demand, and the market is firm at $1 90 for Fine and Coarse Onondaga. During the week 1,000 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt was sold at $1 65 per sack; but it is now held at $1.75. Buyers are here from all packing points in the West and make purchases.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS—The decline in Cotton has rendered the market for all kinds of Domestic Dry Goods rather dull, and in some descriptions, our city dealers, always anxious to keep dealers from going East to make purchases, have let down a shade or two in prices. We quote as follows:

Sheetings—Stark Mills A	23	c
Indian head	24	c
Tip top	21	c
Drillings—Stark mills	22	c
Salmon Falls	22	c
Stripes—Falls 3x3	17½	c
" 6x3	18	c
Shetucket, 3x3	19½	c
" 6x3	20	c
Denims—Dewitt City	23	c
Charter Oak	22	c
Prints—Duchess B.	13½	c
Dunnell & Allen's	15	c
Cocheco	15	c
Richmond	14	c
Slaters	13½	c
Canton Flannel	20	c
Spool Cotton—per doz	65	c

GROCERIES—Since our last review we have nothing very marked to notice, with the exception of Sugars which have advanced ½c ℔ lb, and at which the market is well sustained. On Thursday last a trade sale of N. O. Sugars was held at which there was a large attendance and a spirited competition. The lots sold brought extreme outside figures. Teas are firm and in good demand. Advices from Hong Kong, dated May 27, state that in the various districts the new crop was excellent and the offerings commanded exorbitant prices. The shipments to the United States for the season '61—'62 to date, showed an increase of 1,574,700 lbs, the exports being 26,089,800 lbs against 24,515,100 lbs in '60—'61. Coffees are firm but without change. Stock in New York on the 1st of August was of Rio 133,493 bags, and of Java 10,600 mats. Rice—firm at an advance of ¼@½c ℔ lb.

Business has been very active, our large dealers informing us that the month of July was the best they have ever had, being fully 20 per cent. better than any previous. The stocks in the city at present are large and well assorted and our merchants are selling close on New York prices. The closing prices are as follows:

Sugars—		
New Orleans, common to fair	9½@10	c
" prime to choice	10½@11	c
Cuba—Fair to choice	9½@10½	c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10½@11½	c
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	@13½	c
White coffee, A	@13	c
Yellow, B	@12	c
Yellow coffee, C	12½@12½	c
Molasses—		
N. Y. Sugar House	40 @45	c
Plantation	42 @46	c
N. Y. Syrups	40 @48	c
Golden Syrup	50 @55	c
Coffees—		
Rio	22 @24	c
Maracaibo	— @—	c
Santa	— @—	c
O. G. Java	28 @30	c
Mocha	— @—	c
Rice—		
Carolina	8 @ 8½	c
Patna	7½@ 8	c
Rangoon	7 @ 7½	c
Spices—		
Cassia	40 @45	c
Pepper	23 @25	c
Pimento	17 @—	c
Cloves	30 @35	c
Nutmegs	85 @95	c
Teas—		
Green—Fine Young Hyson	90@1 20	
" Gunpowder	80@1 35	
Black—Fine Souchongs	70@1.00	
" Oolongs	70@1.00	
Tobaccos—		
Missouri and Kentucky 5s	40@45c	
" " 8s	40@45c	
" " 10s	40@45c	
" " ½ lb	45@50c	
" " 1 lb	40@50c	
Natural Leaf Twist, 1 lb	65@75c	
Soaps—		
Oakley's German Erasive	8 @ 8½	c
New York Chemical	7 @ 7½	c
Austrian	6½@ 6½	c
Common bar	5 @ 5½	c
Extra	5 @ 6½	c
Starch—		
Kinsford's pure	6 @—	c
Silver Gloss	7½@ 7½	c
Pudding	8 @ 8½	c

FISH—Received, 680 pkgs; shipped, 119 pkgs. In consequence of light receipts and a still lighter demand, the market rules quiet—with, however, no change since our last review. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.75	@ 3.00
" 2 " "	2 50	@ 2.75
No. 1 Trout, "	2 50	@ 2 75
" 2 " "	2 37½	@ 2.62½
Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4.50	@ 5 00
Pickled Herring	3.00	@ 3 50
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	11.75	@ 12.00
" hf brls	6.00	@ 7 00
No. 2 " brls	9 50	@ 11.00
" hf brls	5.00	@ 5.50
Dried Herring ℔ box	35	@ 45

FRUIT—Apples and peaches are coming in quite freely from Alton and the southern part of this State. Pears have only made their appearance and are held at $ 20@3 50 ℔ bu. There is an active demand. In dried fruit there is nothing of importance doing—prices being almost nominal. Current prices as follows:

Green—Apples, new	1 75	@ 2 50
Peaches, ℔ box	1 00	@ 1 50
Pears, ℔ bu	3 00	@ 3 50
Lemons, ℔ box	5 00	@ 5 50
Oranges	6 50	
Cranberries, ℔ brl		
Dried—Prime N. Y. apples, ℔ lb	6	@ 6½c
Common dried apples	5	@ 6c
Unpared peaches	5	@ 5½c
Prime halves	7½	@
Common old	3	@ 5c

HIDES—Received last week, 179,733 lbs; shipped, 292,954 lbs. In consequence of a decline in the Eastern markets, prices here rule a shade easier, but as yet we notice no material change to report. Current quotations as follows:

Dry Flint	13½	@14 c.
Dry Salted	11	@12 c.
Green Salted	6½	@ 6½c
Grubby	⅔	price.
Dry Calf	15	@17 c.
Green do	6	@ 7 c.

WOOL—Received last week, 163,960 lbs; shipped, 158,419 lbs. The market is firm—but very little offering. Round lots bring from 40@50c, according to quality. We quote:

Common Native	38@42c.
Medium	40@46c.
Fine	46@50c.
Unwashed	⅓ off.

BUTTER—Received last week, 28,723 lbs; shipped, 45,865 lbs. Sales of 40 packages choice at 10c. The market is firm and active, there being a good export demand. We quote:

Choice Yellow	9½@10c.
Fair to Good Firkin	8 @ 9c.
Grease	7½@ 8c.

EGGS—Dull at 4@5c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens ℔ doz $1.25@1.50. Turkeys ℔ lb 3@4c.

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

Ashes, Babbitts potash	8@15c	Oakum, U. S. Navy	8@9c
Cheese—N. Y. Old Hamb'g		Oils—Kerosene	30@35c
New "	8@8½c	Coal Oils	25@30c
West. Res've	6@7	No. 1 Lard Oil	70c
Illinois	5@7c	No. 2 " "	65c
Coal—Lehigh	7.00	Whale "	80@85c
Scranton egg	6.00	Sperm "	1.50
Blossburgh	6.50	Linseed	$1 00
Erie	6.00	Paints—White lead in oil	9@9½c
Mineralridge	5 00	Red lead	9@10c
Chippewa	5.00	Yellow Ochre	3½c
Briar Hill	6.00	Prussian Blue	50@70c
Cranberries brl	3.50@3.00	Pat. Drier	14½c
Drugs and Dyes—		Paris Green	25@30c
Aloes, Socotrine, ℔ lb	85c	Venet. Red	3c
Alum	3½@4½c	Whiting	2½c
Annatto	35c	Chalk	2½c
Arsenic pow	6c	Coach Var	3.50@—
Arr'w R't, Jam	@35c	Fur Varnish	2.50@3.50
do Ber	@55c	Saleratus, Babbitt's best	8c
Bal. Copaiva	85c	Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7½c
Bal. Tolu	1.30	Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
Bi-carb Soda	6½@7c	Spirits—Camphene	2.50
Bi-chro. Potash	30c	Burning Fl'd	1.00
Borax refined	25@28c	Snuff—	
Camphor "	1.50	Macaboy ross	25@30c
Copperas Am	2½@3c	Bergamot	25@—
Cream Tartar	50@55c	Rappee	30@40c
Cubebs	75c	Scotch, bladders	25@27c
Gum Trag	85c	Hightoast	30@—
" Shellac	50@55c	Tobacco-Leaf—	
" Trag flake	1.00c	Havana Fillers	50@60c
" Myrrh	44c	do binders	60@65c
Ipecac	4.00	do wrappers	1.00@1.50
Iodine	3.50@4.00	Ohio fillers	10c
Iodide potas	3.50@4.00	do binders	12½c
Jalap	2.50	do wrappers	20@25c
Juniper Ber	6½@10c	Conn. fillers	12½c
Oil, Castor	1.70@1.80	do binders	12½@15c
Opium	7.75@8.00	do wrappers	25@30c
Quicksilver	70@75c	Yara fillers	58c
Sal Soda	2½@3½c	do wrappers	62½@65c
Vitriol blue	12@14c	Wooden Ware—	
Furs—Otter	2.50@4.00	Pails 2 hoop ℔ doz	1.87½@2.00
Mink	1.00@1.75	do 3 hoop	2.12½@2.25
Martin, com	1.50@ ...	Tubs, nests of 3	2.00
Martin, dark and fine	2.50@4.00	do No. 1 ℔ doz	8.50@9.00
Beaver, pri'e	.50@1.00	do No. 2	7.50@8.00
Deerskins, gray	12@20c	do No. 3	6.50@7 00
" blue	@30c	Churns No. 1	11.00
" red	@30c	do No. 2	10.00
Red Fox	1.25@1.50	do No. 3	9.00
Raccoon	10@75c	do No. 4	8.00
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00	Brooms, ℔ doz	1.00@3.50
Musk Rat	5@17	Washbo'rds ℔ doz	2.00
Wild Cat	15@50	Market Baskets, willow	3.50@4.00
Prairie Wolf	25@75	do clothes	6 50@8.00
Timber "	50@1.00	Wines and Liquors—	
Opossum	15@20c	Brandy—	
Hors—N. York	17@22c	Otard	5.50@7.00
Iron—Bar iron	3½@4½c	Seignette	4.50
Steel cast	18@19c	Rastean	5.50
Sp. steel	6½@7½c	Martells	5 50@7.00
Plow "	6½@7½c	Hennessey	4.50@7.00
Leather, Harness oak ℔ lb	27@29c	New York	40@50c
do hemlock	25@26c	Gin—Swan	1.10
Collar ℔ foot	15@16c	Schiedam	1.15@1.50
Upper "	17@18c	Domestic	40@50c
Bridle ℔ lb	29@31c	Whisky—	
Line	28@30c	Corn	16½@17c
Domes Calf	75@85c	Irish impt'd	2 00@2.50
Domes. Kip	45@65c	do domestic	0.50@0.75
French Calf	1.10@1.37	Scotch impt	2 00@2.50
Fr. Kip h'vy to light	85@1.05	do domestic	0.50@0.75
Spanish Sole hemlock	23@26c	Rum—	
Good damgd	21@22c	St. Croix domestic	50@75c
Slaught'r'al's oak	29@30c	do imported	1.50@2.25
do hemlock	24@26c	N. England	50@60c
Lime and Plaster—		Wines—Maderia	75c@2.50
Lime, com. stone ℔ brl	85c	Sherry	75c@2.50
Water "	1.25	Claret	75c
Plaster, land	1.30	Burgundy Port	75c@2.50
" boiled stucco	2.50	Port Juice	2.50
Nuts—Hickory ℔ bus	50@75c	Ale and Porter—	
Chesnuts	2.50@3.00	Allsopp's E. I. Pale Ale, pts	2.50
Almonds, sft shell ℔ lb	15@18c	Muir's Scth	2.25
do hard shell	10@12½c	Campbell's	2.25
Filberts	11@12c	Younger's Alloa	2.25
Brazil	11c	Barclay's London Porter, qts	2.50
Eng Walnts	11@12½c	Bass' do	2.50
Naples do	15c	Hibbarts do	2.50
Raisins, layer	3.50@3 75	Chicago Bottled Ale, qts	1.75
M. R's	3.25@3 50	do pts	1.37½
Currants	10@12c	do Porter, qts	1.75
Nails—10d	3.37½	do pts	1.37½
8d	3.62½		
6d	3.87½		
4d	4.12½		
3d	4.75		
Naval Stores—			
Spirits turpentine	2.40		
Tar	25.00		
Pitch	8.00		
Rosin	18.00		
Manila Rope	12½c		
Tarred hemp Rope	14c		

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Aug. 5, 1862.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 5, 1862.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C., FOR WEEK ENDING AUG 2, 1862, COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Lumber, ft	8,885,000	6,841,033	6,380,500
Shingles, no	4,310,000	1,554,000	110,000
Lath, pcs	650,000	554,000	925,000
Timber, ft	290,000	54,600	72,000
Posts, no	13,340	500	14,740

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH FOR WEEK ENDING AUG 2, 1862.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath
By Canal	1,942,677	424,500	123,400
By G. & C. U. R. R.	1,736,350	785,350	171,250
By I C R R	923,900	810,000	265,000
By C. & R. I. R. R.	136,135	2,500	40,000
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	497,378	454,000	1,700
By C.A. & StL. R.R.	44,931	190,500	110,000
By C. & N. W. R. R.	73,023	57,000	
By C. & M. R. R.	(no report)		
Three Eastern R'ds	28,000		
Total last week	5,271,224	2,723,850	760,350
Total prev. week	5,884,088	2,358,725	891,150
Cor. week, 1861	3,042,182	1,473,400	566,000
Cor. week, 1860	2,419,357	1,511,810	2,129,575

LUMBER—The market for Lumber remains quiet and steady. In the yards the market is, if anything, firmer, and most of the dealers are holding at $10 00 for common boards and fencing, although we find that sales are still being made, mostly of low grades, at $9.50. As is usual at this season of the year, the trade is light; but dealers, in view of the light stocks on hand, are firm.

In cargoes we have no change to report. Common qualities of East Shore lumber are rather easier; but good Green Bay, Muskegon and Saginaw lumber meets with ready sale at former prices. The following are a few of the leading sales of cargoes made during the past week:

SALES OF CARGOES.

Cargo of schr. Ocean Eagle, from Farr's mills, Oconto, at $8 25.

Cargo of bark Pomeroy, from same mill, at $8 75.

Cargo schr. H. Spencer, from White Lake, strips and boards, at $8 50.

Cargo scow Grace A. Green, from Muskegon, well cut, at $8.87½.

Cargo schr. Hercules from Muskegon (Trowbridge's mills), mostly strips, at $8 75, dockage free.

Cargo scow Elmira, from White Lake, mixed and assorted, at $8.75.

Cargo scow Mermaid, from Kalamazoo, strips and wide boards, at $8.75.

Cargo scow Harriet Ann, from White Lake, assorted, at $8.50.

Cargo schr. Tuscola, from Grand River, inferior Hemlock and Pine, at $6 75.

Cargo schr. Queen of the West, from Menominee, at $9.25.

Cargo schr. Poland, from Grand Traverse, mixed, at $8.75 cash.

Cargo schr. Levant, from Grand Traverse, mixed, at $8.25 (contracted).

Cargo schr. Major Anderson, from Grand Traverse, 16 m, at $7.50 (contracted)

Cargo schr. Grand Turk, from Bay City, gang sawed boards, at $5.00 for culls and $10.00 for common.

Cargo schr. Gesine, from Manitowoc, mixed, at $9 00 for common and $5.00 for culls.

Cargo schr. Challenge, hewed timber, at $9.25, and bright strips, boards, &c., at $8.25.

THE BIG RAFT.

Yesterday morning the tugs Prindiville and McVueen came into port with a raft of lumber, containing nearly 3,000,000 feet, from Thunder Bay, on Lake Huron. It was an experiment, and has proved entirely successful—the owner of the lumber saving some four or five thousand dollars in freight in the operation. The raft encountered a severe gale, and lost about 78,000 feet of lumber; but with this exception, it was a complete success. The lumber was shipped by John Trowbridge, & Bro., and is to be docked and sold on owner's account.

SHINGLES—The market for cargoes continues quiet; and there is no change to note in prices except that it is more difficult to sell than formerly. The following are a few of the leading sales afloat:

Cargo schr. Gazelle, from Grand Haven, 637,000 prime Rogue River shaved shingles in ¼ bdls at $3.10.

Cargo schr. Crusader, from Kalamazoo, at $1 95 for sawed A. and 95c for culls.

Cargo Prop. Union from Green Bay, 750,000 shingles, "Star" Shaved, ¼ brls at $2 80.

Cargo Mohawk, from Kalamazoo, 80 m sawed at $2.75 and 200,000@300,000 to arrive on next trip at $2.70.

Cargo prop. Union from Green Bay, 1,000,000 shingles, three qualities, sawed and shaved, at $2.50 all round.

In the yards the market is steady at $3.25 for choice "A" shaved, and $3.00 for "A" sawed.

LATH—Cargoes are selling at $1 75 afloat. In the yards the regular price is $2.00.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of lumber, &c., in the yards:

Lumber—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$24.00	@25.00
Second Clear	20.00	@22.00
Third Clear	13.00	@15.00
Stock Boards	11.50	@12.00
Common Boards	10.00	@
Fencing	10.00	@
Clear Flooring, undressed	18.00	@19.00
Second Clear do do	14.50	@15.50
Common do do	13.00	@
Siding, Clear dressed	13.00	@
" Common do	9.00	@ 9 50
Cull Boards	7.00	@
Long Joists	10.00	@15.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	3.25	@
do do No. 1	1.75	@ 3 00
Sawed Shingles, A	3.00	@
do do No. 1	1.50	@ 1.75
Lath	2.00	@
Posts, ℔ 100 nominal	8.00	@12.50

Milwaukee Grain Market August 4.

Received, 28,773 bu wheat. The *Sentinel* reports the market heavy, with sales of 33,000 bushels, at 91c for No 2 and 94@95c for No. Spring. Freights, 10c for wheat to Buffalo.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Flour opened quiet but after the steamer's news prices advanced 5@10c ℔ brl. with good demand for export and home consumption. Sales—19,000 brls. at $4.90@5.00 for supr state; $5.20@5.40 for extra state; $4.90@5 10 for supr western; $5.30@5.65 for common to medium western; $5.80@5.95 for extra round hoop Ohio; and $5.75@6.25 for trade brands. Market closing firm, with no sellers at the inside prices.

Whisky—Market lower with sales of 650 brls at 29½@30c.

Grain—Wheat opened quiet, but after the Arabia's news advanced 1@2c, with a good export demand; sales 38,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.13@1.19; 19,000 bu Racine spring at $1.12@1.16; 28,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.17@1.22; 19,800 bu. inferior do at $1.14; 50,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.22@1.25 for active; 19,000 bu. winter red western at $1.32@1.33; 30,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1.35@1.37—the latter price for choice, and 13,600 bu. Green Bay spring at $1.24@1.24½. Rye quiet and firm. Barley dull and nominal. Corn about 1c better, with moderate export demand and for home consumption. Sales 116,000 bu. at 56½@57½c for old mixed western; 53@56c for eastern; 40@52c for unsound. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Groceries—Sugar exceedingly quiet and scarcely anything doing.

Provisions—Pork rather more steady. Sales 1,250 brls at $11.00@11 12½ for mess; $9 75 for prime. $10 25 for thin mess; $11 25 for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Sales at $12 00@13 00 for country prime; $6 00@10.00 for country mess; $11.00@12.75 for repacked mess. Bacon sides quiet. Lard quiet and steady. Sales

550 brls at 8½@9½c. Butter is selling at 10@15c for Ohio; 10@17½c for state. Cheese steady at 6½@8½c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5—Flour—Unchanged.

Grain—Wheat quiet and market closed firmer. Corn in better demand. Sales last night of 30,000 bushels, chiefly for home consumption, including one boat load for shipment, at 48c; to-day, 3,000 bu. Illinois at 46c; and 6,500 bu. do. at 46½c. Other grain quiet.

Canal Freights—Dull. Flour 34@35c, wheat 9c corn 9c to New York.

Lake Imports—1,600 brls flour, 11,000 bu. wheat, 34,000 bu. corn.

Canal Exports—6,900 bu. wheat, 7,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO, August 5.—Flour—Market quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat closed firm. Sales of No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.00@1.01, and Green Bay club at $1.06@1.07. Corn closed firm. Sales 34,000 bu at 42@42½c. Other grain quiet.

Whisky—Quiet, and no sales.

Canal Freights—Firm, but unchanged.

Canal Imports—7,000 brls flour, 30,000 bushels wheat, 34,000 bu corn.

Canal Exports—1,000 brls flour, 17,000 bushels wheat, 34,000 bu corn, 23,000 bu oats.

Canal boats scarce.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, August 5, 1862.

The current prices for the week are as follows:

Beef Cattle—First quality $7.75@8.50; ordinary $7.00@7.25; common $6.75@7.25; inferior $6.00@6 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime per head at $4.50@5 00; ordinary $4.00@5.00; common $3.00@3.75; inferior $1.50@2.50.

Hogs—Corn fed $4.00@4 25; still fed $1.50@3.25.

Beef Cattle—The market for beef cattle was much the same as last week, though some of the dealers report a slight reduction in prices; a few sold less than 6½, few brought over 8c, a few sold at 8½@8¾c. However, the n sale was rather in excess of trade, but the catt were no our reporter left. he cattle quality sold at over 9@7½c. of all stock at all t yards for as follows: beeves 49, cows, and lambs 9,173, swine 11,294.

Erie Canal Tolls.

Albany, Aug. 5.—Canal tolls in 1862 to August 1st, $2,205,096; do in 1861, $1,446,164.

Foreign Markets.

Per Arabia.] [Liverpool, July 27.

Breadstuffs active. Flour 6d higher. Wheat higher. Corn 6d@1s higher. Provisions dull and unchanged.

Consols closed Friday at 93¼@94c.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Breadstuffs active and still advancing. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

London, July 27, 2 p. m.—Consols closed to-day at 93¼@94½; Ill. C. shares 50½@49½ discount; Erie 2@8.

Baring Bros. report American securities pressed for sale, and quotations are difficult to give. U. S. 5's 68@78; U. S. bonds, 64@68.

Liverpool, July 27.—The Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

Liverpool, July 26.—Breadstuffs—The market is active and a trifle higher. Flour firm and 6d higher, mainly on the fine qualities; American is quoted at 25@28s 6d. Wheat active and 2d higher; red western 9s 9d@11s 3d; red southern 11s 4d@11s 10d; white southern 11s 10d@12s 6d. Corn active and 6d@1s higher; mixed 29s@29s 3d; yellow 29s@29s 6d; white 33s@35s 6d.

Provisions—Beef easy, Pork quiet but steady.

American Securities—Baring Brothers say that American securities are rather pressed for sale, and the quotations are difficult to give. Illinois Central 50@49 discount; United States 5s 68@65; U. S. bond 66@68; Mass. 5s 84@90; Va. 5s 40@42. Consols closed on Friday at 93¼@93⅝ for money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, July 26th.—Breadstuffs active and still advancing. American securities are dull, without much change since Saturday.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... August 5

Stmr Sea Bird, Dougall, Ontonagon, sundries.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Niagara, Traverse, Sarnia.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven, 2,000 railroad ties.
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 75 m lumber, 20 brls fish, 35 m lath.
Bark S B Pomeroy, Richardson, Buffalo, 325 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Bark B A Standard, Vance, Buffalo, 460 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Bark Wm Sturges, Faith, Cleveland, 380 tons coal.
Bark Ogontz, Croston, Oconto, 250 m lumber.
Bark Cherubusco, Chamberlain, Oconto, 210 m lumber.
Brig Sebastopol, Williams, Grand River, 80 m lumber, 20 m timber.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay, 180 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Brig Susan A Clark, Peterson, Bailey's Harbor, 78 cds wood.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Miner, Oswego, 2,000 brls salt.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Hamlin's Pier, 80 m lumber.
Schr G F Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr H N Gates, Flack, Wisconsin Clay Banks, 250 m shingles.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 95 cds wood.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Success, Gilmore, Buffalo, 1,300 brls salt.
Schr Geo Goble, Perry, Oswego, 2,500 brls salt.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Pier Cove, 65 m lumber.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Port Sheldon, 52 cds wood.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand River, 80 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Frederickson, Muskegon, 15 m timber, 700 railroad ties.
Schr Lamplighter, Reddick, White Lake, 60 cds shingle bolts.
Schr Ethan Allen, Pomeroy, Presque Isle, 400 tons coal.
Schr Peoria, Peterson, Presque Isle, 195 tons coal.
Schr Monsoon, Young, Buffalo, 125 m lumber.
Schr Transport, Morton, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Fulton, Buffalo, 175 m lumber.
Schr Guide, Shaw, St Joseph, 60 cds wood.
Sloop Peach, Brown, St Joseph, 20 m staves.

CLEARED .... August 5.

Stmr Mohawk, Hickey, St Joseph.
Stmr Comet, Fabst, Two Rivers.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers.
Prop Wisconsin, Williams, Ogdensburgh, 4,025 bu wheat, 1,020 hides, 1,900 brls flour.
Prop Winona, Conkey, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats, 2,000 brls flour, 750 pigs lead.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn, 1,600 brls flour.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Cracey, Buffalo, 26,000 bu oats, 1,450 bu wheat, 799 hides, 535 pigs lead.
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Collingwood, 19,700 bu corn, 1,594 brls flour.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Kentucky, Noble, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Colorado, Mason, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Adriatic, Miner, Oswego, 28,000 bu corn.
Bark Ogontz, Creston, Oconto.
Bark Cherubusco, Chamberlain, Oconto.
Brig N M Standart, Orr, Buffalo, 20 600 bu corn.
Brig Sebastopol, Williams, Grand Haven.
Brig Susan A Clark, Peterson, Bailey's Harbor.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay.
Schr Collingwood, Doyle, Buffalo, 16,875 bu corn.
Schr Hubbard, Neal, Buffalo, 16,475 bu corn.
Schr Lookout, Morey, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Wings of the Wind, Barse, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Maine, Sherman, Colborne, 9,725 bu corn.
Schr Lilly Dancy, McKay, Goderich, 7,200 bu corn.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Hamlin's Pier.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake.
Schr G F Foster, Smith, Muskegon.
Schr H N Gates, Flack, Little Point Sable.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Plummerville.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Port Sheldon.
Schr Sweepstakes, Ramsdell, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand Haven.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr Gem, Frederickson, Muskegon.
Schr Lamplighter, Reddick, White Lake.
Sloop Peach, Brown, St Joseph.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Detroit, August 5, 1862.

Up—Prop. Susquehanna.

Down—Props. Mohawk, Oneida, Fountain City; schr Enterprise.

Weather pleasant; wind west.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... August 4.

Ocean Spray, Ottowa, 5 000 bu corn.
Rowbeck, LaSalle, 168 tons coal.
A Cooley, Kankakee, 3,000 bu corn.
Wave, Morris, 4,800 bu corn.
Yorktown, Ottowa, 5,200 bu corn.
Stars and Stripes, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 5,150 bu corn.
Angola, LaSalle, 479 brls and cans.
General Scott, Ottowa, 5,000 bu corn.
Tantbe, Du Page, 4,900 bu corn, 1 corn sheller.
Paragon, LaSalle, 1,563 brls flour.
J B Preston, Aux Sable, 3,449 bu corn.
Rocket, Lockport, 2,800 bu corn, 266 brls pork.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Gold Eagle, LaSalle, 1,400 brls flour.
A Lincoln, LaSalle, 3,200 bu corn, 50 brls flour.
C S. Huntoon, LaSalle, 1,348 brls flour.
Marion, Seneca, 5,900 bu corn.
Clarrett, Morris, 4,000 bu corn.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 4,800 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 3,500 bu corn, 1,000 lbs wool, 894 lbs butter.
Maria, Kankakee, 3,800 bu corn, 78 bu wheat.

CLEARED .... Aug. 4.

Constitution, Lockport.
Ella, Joliet.
Tide, LaSalle.
Carondelet, Morris, 400 lbs glass.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Portland, LaSalle, 79,405 ft lumber.
Orator, LaSalle, 80,504 ft lumber, 1 pr scales, 250 lbs carpenter work.
Republic, Morris, 200 ft lumber, 2½ m shingles, 1,000 lbs mdse.
Wm Giles, Ottawa, 50,418 ft. lumber.

DIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 4th inst., CHAS. J. LARMINIE, aged twenty-six years, son of the late Charles Larminie.

Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from Grace Church.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

In Chicago, August 3d, inst., MATTIE, infant daughter of William and Esther McDonagall, aged 10 months and 7 days.

In Chicago, on the 5th of August, CHARLES KENDALL, son of F. A. Pierce, aged three months. Funeral to-day (Wednesday) at half-past 1 p. m., from No. 107 West Monroe street. Burial at Rose Hill, at half-past 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

FROM THE FIRE AT
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.

Davenport, Iowa, July 29th, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:

Gents:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)

Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

ESTRAY.—Taken up on July 23d, a Red Cow, seven or eight years old, with a young calf. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. H. W. CHAMBERLAIN, State, near Old street. aug6-3t-d-15

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
P. PALMER & CO.
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS
—AT—
LOW PRICES.
Appleton Sheetings,
Amoskeag & Sheetings,
Stark A Sheetings,
Indian Head Sheetings,
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " Wamsutta,
50 " Richmond,

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILLS BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERI
CARPETIN
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & C
112, 114 and 116 LAKE

Floor Oil Cloth
(BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATH
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats
WINDOW SHADE
Shades of any Description Made to
CURTAIN GOO
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, ... Embroi dered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRE
ENNAMELED CLOT
P. PALMER & CO.
112, 114 and 116 Lake S

PAPER HANGING
NEW STYLE
JUST RECEIVE
—AT—
FAXON'
70 LAKE STREE
Paper Hanging done in the best manner
Window Shades, Fixtures
NOW OPENIN
FOR THE TRA
A choice assortment
Blanks, Cheap Satins, Borders
CURTAIN PAPE
At New York P
FOR CASH
AT THE OLD ST
70 LAKE STREE
E. G. L. FAXO

A CARD.

The subscriber would ... and the public generally, that he ... his Paper Hanging business ... ding. Having a thorough ... and intending ... sortment in all the ... manufacture to order ... to no house in the city ... business, as heretofore ... patronage. He takes this ... friends and patrons ... and hopes to be ...

BEDDING
Bedding of every description
AT THE LOWEST
FOR CASH
If you want a good bed get the
PORTABLE SPRING
THE BEST ...
AND THE BEST ...
If you want ...
STEAM CURED F...
Free from smell ... city where they ...
They are ...
Bedding of every ...
E. G. L. F...
70 Lake St...
P. O. BOX ...

LAKE SUPERIOR
PIG ...

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

TROT THEM OUT.

It is the duty of every loyal man to help the assessors who are making up the lists. See that every man stands in his own lot, and if any sneak of a fellow is discovered trying to dodge, take especial pains to see that his name has a fair place in the list. This is no time for half way measures. Every man is for the country or against her, and if eligible, must take his chance of being called to fight for the Union. In every case, do all you can to help the assessors to perfect lists.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

Elsewhere we give the Washington dispatches of the *Herald* and *World*, sustaining, as far as such evidence will be received, our own dispatch of Tuesday. The President declines the aid of the negro in the prosecution of this war, a decision many loyal men will regret, because they feel assured that our Government will in time learn a better policy, and they lament the unlion bills in blood and treasure yet to be paid for such enlightenment. It is a dread of doing aught to affect the social status of the negro that now interposes. Certainly his being armed would have such effect. It would not be an easy nor gracious task to turn back to the rice swamp or the cane field a regiment of colored infantry, and if they fight beside our soldiers they will win a brotherhood not hereafter to be denied them. But the war will yet free this shackled sentiment, and while it releases our government to the use of every means Providence has placed in our hands for the destruction of rebels, it will arouse a better humanity. Prejudices of race and caste will melt before a common danger, and be ashamed to stand in the light of the coming better day. Patriots can wait and watch, and pray, and above all, work. Each man must stand in his own lot, for the country. The future is rich with the blessings, the harvest of this bitter seed time.

THE NEWS.

From Cairo and points below the news is light, but significant. Capt. Bolton's Chicago Battery takes a reconnoissance out of Memphis and discomfits a secesh war party. The news we give on the second page, from the Cairo *Gazette* is indicative of work ahead, if the news may be trusted. The war in Virginia is shrouded in some doubt, and the enemy have certainly some new move on foot. Washington has a chronic scare and expects the rebels daily. There is good ground for great vigilance on the part of our commanders lest they be caught napping. They are forewarned in time, however.

In the expedition from McClellan's camp toward Malvern Hill, the 8th Illinois cavalry played a stout part. Lieut. Col. Gamble of this city is reported wounded. Adjutant Gen. Fuller issues his General Order for the guidance of recruiting officers. The great war meeting at Washington is significant of progress in the direction that has the wishes of all loyal men. The work suggested of purging the government offices of traitors and rebel sympathisers should begin at Washington and—not stop there.

All recruiting is to cease by the 15th inst., and no recruits will be received after that time. All will be received until that date however, and attention of Sheriffs and all persons authorized to administer an oath is called to the form of an oath prescribed in the order. Immediately after the 15th the entire State militia is to be enrolled and the draft made.

THE BROOKLYN RIOT.

The Vallandighamers and followers of the infamous Dan Voorhees, are again delighted by a riot of which the blacks in a free community are made the exciting cause and object. It is a pet scheme of the Northern accomplices with this unholy rebellion, to produce just these results. They operate upon the prejudices of the classes most susceptible to such influences, goading animosity to a deadly pitch, and such riots as those, which have disgraced several of our Northern cities, are the consequence. The machinery is very simple. The laboring man and woman is assured that if this war succeeds, their places in the field, on the dock and in the household will be filled with blacks at "ten cents a day." The first result is to chill the patriotic sympathy of the persons thus appealed to; the second is shown in murderous assaults upon those who have always been the most peaceable and peace-loving members of our Northern communities. The Brooklyn riot is a case in point. The Associated Press, in the dispatches of Tuesday night, lent itself, unwittingly we trust, to this infamous scheme in representing that the riot grew out of insults heaped by the blacks upon the Irish wives and daughters in the vicinity of the factory, a piece of lying, gratuitous and dangerous. The riot, and all such riots are caused by men availing themselves of the prejudice of race and color. It is the deliberate and diabolical attempt of these northern traitor leaders to push these sources of disturbance still higher, and work the vein to its full extent. They know well the utter falsity of their assertions. They know that were universal liberty to the Negro to be proclaimed to-day, there would be fewer blacks in the North a year from to-day than now; but the lie serves them better than the truth. These riots are the handiwork of the enemies of the government. Let honest and loyal men mark them, and labor at the enlightenment of the masses. Nothing can save the country from horrors yet unconceived, but the diffusion of light upon the dark and and dangerous schemes of its enemies.

VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The *State Journal* publishes the complete official returns of the constitutional election, which are somewhat different from those given in our issue of Monday. The *Journal's* footings are as follows:

For the Constitution	125,052
Against	141,113
For the bank clause	120,990
Against	125,[illegible]
For Section 1, "negroes and mulattoes"	171,894
Against	71,306
For Section 2 " "	211,920
Against	35,639
For Section 3 " "	198,938
Against " "	44,414
For congressional apportionment	105,291
Against	112,970

The majorities are as follows:

Against new constitution	16 051
Against article prohibiting banking	3,801
For section prohibiting the settlement of negroes and mulattoes in the State	100,590
For section prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from voting	176,271
For section requiring the legislature to pass laws carrying the provisions of the last two sections into effect	154,524
Against congressional apportionment	7,230

THE RAILROAD REGIMENT.

The railroad men have done excellent service in the war, and in regiments that have before gone from this city the representatives of our several railroad lines have proven of the finest material. We give elsewhere the details of the Railroad Regiment now being rapidly enrolled, the joint product of the patriotism and enterprise of the several lines centering here. It will prove of the best kind of stock, and will be excellently officered. Col. Forsyth, long and widely known as general freight agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, will make an admirable officer, and the whole regiment throughout will reflect high credit upon our city and State.

READ IT.

Read the eloquent sermon of Rev. A. S. Fiske, chaplain of the 4th Minnesota regiment, delivered to the soldiers near Corinth, Mississippi, on the 20th of July last. This bold and masterly discourse, echoing the feeling of the army of the West on the subject of guarding rebel property and rebel institutions, we cut from the St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*, the old time organ of the Democratic party of Minnesota. It will be found on the third page of this paper.